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THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT NEWBURG, N. Y.

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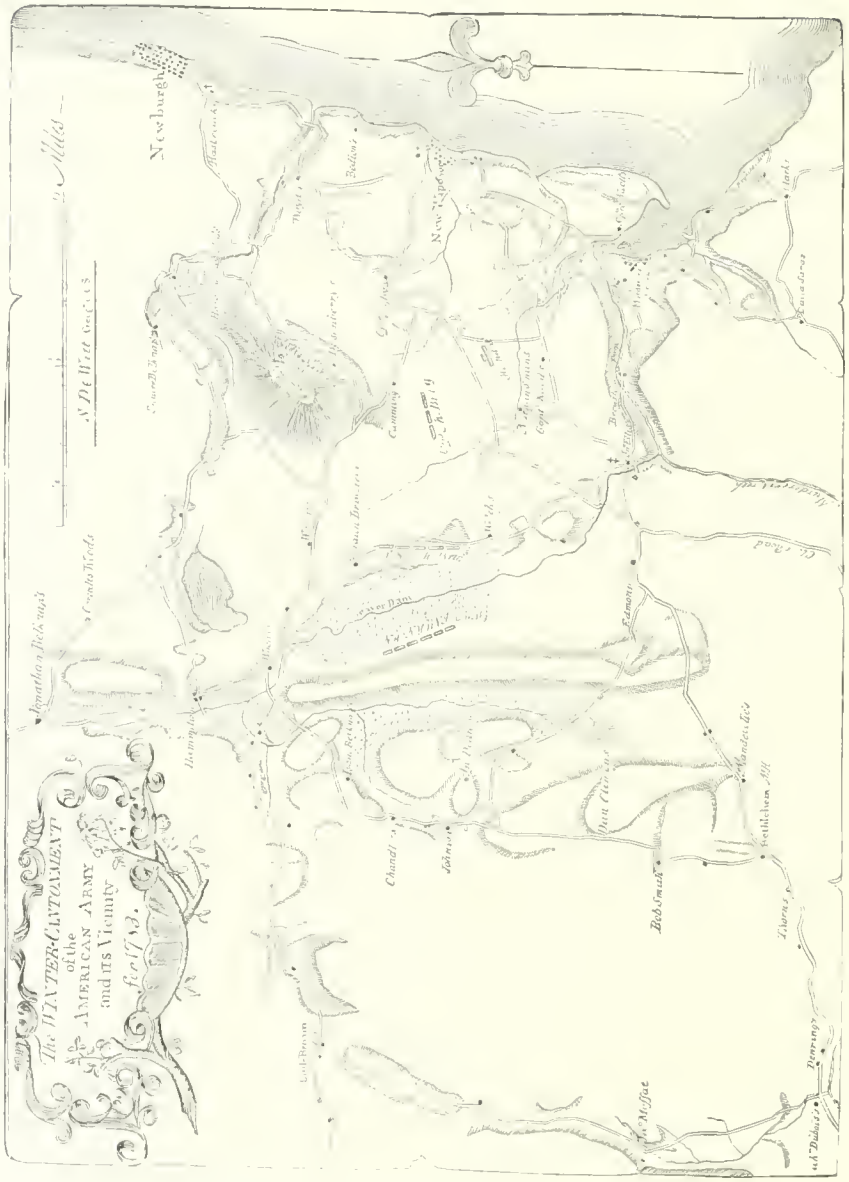

OFFICIAL MAP OF CAMP-GROUND AT NEW WINDSOR.

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(From Magazine of American History.)

† Hasbrouck's was Washington's Headquarters.

‡ John Ellison's was General Gates's Headquarters.

THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

AND

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

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THE NEWBURGH MONUMENT AND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

On March 20, 1882, Mr. Beach introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, commemorative of the events which occurred at that place during the Revolutionary War, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the Centennial Celebration to be held at Newburgh in the year 1883. The resolution was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed. The text of the resolution was as follows:

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, N. Y., a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held at that city in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Whereas it is in contemplation by citizens of Newburgh, State of New York, to commemorate the proclamation of peace, the disbandment of the Army, and other notable Revolutionary events, by appropriate centennial ceremonies, to be held at Washington's Headquarters, in said city of Newburgh, during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three; and

Whereas the events in question, forming as they did the closing scenes in the struggle for Independence, are in every respect worthy

of being commemorated, and should be perpetuated by the erection of some suitable memorial structure; and

Whereas it was near this place, in the building known as "The Temple," that Washington, by his appeal to the patriotism of the Army, saved the country from military despotism; and

Whereas it is intended to purchase the grounds upon which the Temple stood, together with so much of the surrounding land as may be deemed necessary, and cause to be erected thereon a building of frame or logs in the original form or style of the said Temple as near as may be; and

Whereas it is further intended to purchase certain other adjacent grounds, wherein rest the remains of the Revolutionary veterans who died during the encampment of the Army near Newburgh, and cause the same to be properly inclosed, to the end that they may be perpetually kept and maintained as a burial-ground: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint select committee be created, to consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and eight Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to make, independently of itself or in connection with the trustees of Washington's Headquarters and the citizens' committee, all necessary arrangements for a befitting celebration of the centennial ceremonies commemorative of Washington's refusal to accept a crown, the proclamation of peace, the disbandment of the Army, and other notable Revolutionary events, to be held at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh and State of New York, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to expend, out of the moneys hereinafter appropriated, a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars in the erection of a suitable monument or column on the grounds belonging to the State of New York, and known as Washington's Headquarters, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which occurred at Newburgh and vicinity during the war of the Revolution.

SEC. 3. That the sum of thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose mentioned in the preceding section, and for aiding in defraying the

expenses of said centennial celebration, and for the purposes mentioned in the preamble hereto, the same to be disbursed under the direction of the said joint committee at such times and in such manner as will best promote the objects and intent of this resolution.

The resolution, as before observed, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This committee was composed as follows: Hon. William S. Shallenberger of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. H. Lewis of Illinois, Hon. M. E. Cutts of Iowa, Hon. M. L. De Motte of Indiana, Hon. J. A. Scranton of Pennsylvania, Hon. Nicholas Ford of Missouri, Hon. J. Hyatt Smith of New York, Hon. Philip Cook of Georgia, Hon. J. W. Singleton of Illinois, Hon. H. A. Herbert of Alabama, Hon. Lewis Beach of New York.

On May 3, 1882, Mr. DE MOTTE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the joint resolution "authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, N. Y., a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the Centennial Celebration to be held at that city in the year 1883," having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

The events intended to be commemorated by the proposed Centennial Celebration at Newburgh in 1883 are of a broad and national character.

It was here, on the 19th day of April, 1783, that the formal proclamation of peace was made, and it was here, on the green in front of Washington's Headquarters, that the patriot army was disbanded on the 3d day of November, 1783. On the 25th day of November, 1783, commonly called Evacuation Day, the British troops took to their transports, and sullenly quit the land they had come to conquer and oppress.

It was at Newburgh, or its immediate vicinity, about four miles from the present city, that the Army was encamped after the victory at Yorktown. Here those of the patriots who died during the encampment were buried. Rude mounds still indicate the spot, but no stone marks their resting place.

It was here, in the building known as the "Temple," that Washington met to confer with his officers upon the famous "Newburgh Letters." The Army, without pay and without clothing, had grown mutinous at the continued neglect of Congress to provide for their wants. In this emergency it was proposed to form a limited monarchy and proclaim Washington dictator, with, eventually, the title of king. The proposition was formally made to him, but was promptly and indignantly rejected. It was here that Washington, Knox, Greene, Gates, St. Clair, Clinton, Wayne, and the Baron Steuben had their headquarters.*

There is a peculiar fitness in the place chosen for the celebration of these important national events. Newburgh and vicinity, from the very commencement of the war to its close, was the scene of numerous other notable incidents and events. The Highland Pass, as it is called, was regarded as the key to the whole struggle. The object of the British was to get possession of the Hudson, and, by uniting the forces of Burgoyne in the North with those of Howe in the South, cut off the Eastern from the Middle and Southern States. To checkmate the enemy Washington had taken early measures, by throwing up forts on the mountain spurs overlooking the river. The passage of vessels was to be obstructed by chains, booms, and *chevaux de frise* stationed at the narrow points.

To secure the control of the Highland Pass the British resorted to both assault and stratagem. The capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery and the treason of Arnold are incidents of this region, which, with scores of others, make it rich with Revolutionary interest.

Among the other reasons for the proposed celebration may be given the fact that the year 1883 will furnish the last opportunity for commemorating by centennial ceremonies any of our Revolutionary events; and it so happens that the events it will commemorate

* The inaccuracies in statements of fact in this and preceding paragraphs will be noticed by the readers of history. Having been made in an official report, for the authorship of which the committee was not responsible, they can not now be eliminated.

are unsurpassed in grandeur and significance by any that preceded them.

During the last six years we have had several centennial celebrations, beginning with that at Bunker Hill and ending with that at Yorktown. None of these celebrations were in honor of Washington. They commemorated military events. The time has now come to pay a fitting tribute to Washington, not as a military hero, but as a patriot. By his refusal to accept the crown he saved to America the liberties won by the sword, and set an example of lofty patriotism which has probably never been equaled, certainly never surpassed, in the history of mankind.

No detailed plan for the proposed celebration has been perfected as yet. It will be left to the joint committee of Congress to be appointed under the resolution. A general idea, however, of what would be proper to the occasion has been submitted.

It is proposed to erect at Washington's Headquarters, on the bluff overlooking the river, a plain shaft or column, with inscriptions commemorative of the most important events occurring at this point. For this purpose, it is thought, the sum of $10,000 will be adequate.

It is further proposed to purchase the site on which the Temple stood and as much of the surrounding ground as may be deemed necessary, and erect thereon a structure of frame or logs in the original style of the Temple.

It is also proposed to buy the land in which the Revolutionary veterans are interred and have it substantially inclosed, to the end that it may be preserved from future desecration.

In addition, it is proposed to have, on some day in the year 1883 to be hereafter designated, a centennial jubilee at Washington's Headquarters. Military detachments from such of the original States as had troops at the encampment in 1783 are to be invited. The transportation and subsistence of these delegations will be paid out of the general fund.

To make the land purchases and defray the necessary expenses of the celebration it is estimated that the sum of $50,000 will be required. Of this amount the city of Newburgh has already raised $5,000 by tax, and the citizens have promised an additional $5,000 by voluntary subscription. A bill is now pending in the legislature of the State of New York for an appropriation by the State of $25,000 more.

Your committee is of opinion that a memorial shaft, not to exceed $10,000 in cost, should be erected by the General Government, and that the sum of $25,000 should be appropriated to pay for such shaft and aid in defraying the expenses of the celebration and for the other purposes mentioned in the preamble.

The joint resolution is therefore reported back, with a recommendation that the blank on page 3, section 3, line 1, be filled with the words "twenty-five," and that, as thus amended, it do pass.

On June 13, 1882, the following proceedings were had in the House:

Mr. BEACH. I ask unanimous consent to have taken up for immediate action a joint resolution in honor of the memory of Washington, and to protect the graves of our Revolutionary sires from further desecration. I do not believe there is a member on this floor who will cast a vote against this resolution. Its consideration will take but a few moments. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union be discharged from the consideration of House joint resolution No. 176, and that it be now put on its passage.

The Clerk read the resolution. (For copy of resolution, see *ante*.)

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise for the purpose of objecting to this resolution, but to reserve the right of objection for a moment. If it is determined to enter upon this celebration (and there seems to be a propriety in it), I hope that the sum to be expended will be definitely specified. If the sum named in the resolution is not sufficient, let a sufficient sum be fixed now; and let us have no exceeding of the authority granted by Congress on the part of those who may be named as the committee.

Mr. BEACH. If the gentleman from Indiana will permit me, I wish to explain that there is an amendment——

Mr. HOLMAN. I suggest to my friend to add an amendment in the following words:

No greater sum shall be expended for said purposes than the sums above mentioned.

Mr. BEACH. An amendment has been prepared by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Dingley] which I think will meet the views of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman].

Mr. DINGLEY. I offer the following amendment——

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. Let the amendment be read, subject to objection.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. I desire to reserve the right to object to consideration until after the amendment is read.

The SPEAKER. That may be done.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end of section 3 the following words:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act shall be paid except on bills and vouchers approved by the Secretary of War as just and proper charges, and that no bills shall be contracted on account of the United States in excess of the appropriation hereby made."

Mr. HOLMAN. I hope the amendment will be accepted by the gentleman from New York, and that it will be adopted.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, when this matter was before the House on a previous occasion I objected to its consideration, for the reason that I was apprehensive it might lay the foundation for a repetition of the Yorktown affair, where the United States Government appropriated $40,000, and was afterwards called upon to make up a deficiency of $32,000. Now, if this bill can be so guarded that the gentlemen appointed to take charge of the proposed celebration shall not feel authorized or be allowed to go beyond the amount fixed by the bill and involve the Government in any future liability, I have no objection to it. If the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Maine covers that point, I am content.

Mr. DINGLEY. It not only meets it, but goes a little further.

Mr. HOLMAN. The joint resolution is allowed to come in with the understanding that that amendment shall be accepted.

Mr. BEACH. I accept it. I think it is a wise and salutary provision.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. It was impossible to hear the amendment when it was read, and I ask that the Clerk again read it.

The amendment was again read.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. I think that will meet the objection, and I therefore consent to the present consideration of the measure.

Mr. SPRINGER. I want the joint resolution so guarded that we shall have no repetition of what occurred in the Yorktown celebration.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. That is all provided for, and I hope the joint resolution will be permitted to pass.

The SPEAKER. Is there any further objection to the joint resolution?

Mr. DINGLEY. I move to modify my amendment so as to insert, after the word "bills," the words "or liabilities incurred."

Mr. SPRINGER. I hope that modification will be adopted and no objection made to the joint resolution, on the understanding we are to have no deficiencies for whisky or anything else. [Laughter.]

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. BEACH. The centennial ceremonies to be held next year at Newburgh, on the Hudson, are intended to commemorate, among other things, an event in the life of George Washington which in my opinion is more noteworthy than any other in the long career of this most illustrious man. The event to which I allude occurred at the close of the war. The Army, after the victory at Yorktown, had been withdrawn to the vicinity of Newburgh, where it went into camp. Disaffection, almost amounting to mutiny, existed not only among the men, but among the officers. Their pay was in arrears, and they had become impressed with the conviction that upon the declaration of peace they would be turned adrift on the world in a penniless condition and with no provision for their future support. Eight years of military service had rendered them unfit for the pursuits of civil life.

That I may not be charged with exaggeration, let me quote from a letter written by Washington to the Secretary of War, dated October 2, 1782:

> When I see, he writes, such a number of men, goaded by a thousand stings of reflection on the past and of anticipation on the future, about to be turned into the world, soured by penury and what they call the ingratitude of the public, involved in debts, without one farthing of money to carry them home, after having spent the flower of their days and many of them their patrimonies in establishing the freedom and independence of their country, and suffered everything that human nature is capable of enduring on this side of death—I repeat it, that when I consider these irritating circumstances, without one thing to soothe their feelings or dispel the gloomy prospects, I can not avoid apprehending that a train of evils will follow of a very serious and distressing nature.
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> I wish not to heighten the shades of the picture so far as the reality would justify me in doing it. I could give anecdotes of patriotism and distress which have scarcely ever been paralleled, never surpassed, in the history of mankind. But, you may rely upon it, the patience and long-suffering of this Army are almost ex-

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

hausted, and that there never was so great a spirit of discontent as at this instant. While in the field I think it may be kept from breaking out into acts of outrage, but when we retire into winter quarters, unless the storm is previously dissipated, I can not be at ease respecting the consequences.

Appeals to Congress had been made, but made in vain. That body was powerless to act, because of the failure of the several States to contribute the moneys which had been levied upon them respectively.

In this emergency it is not at all strange that the Army in camp, with no prospect of further service in the field, should have turned its attention to its wrongs, actual or fancied. The ills it suffered were very naturally attributed to the temporary confederated form of government which had been adopted. While the great majority of the Army as well as the people were firm in their conviction that the changed condition of affairs had not changed the principle involved in the struggle—viz, that the several separate Colonies were, and of right ought to be, "free and independent States," as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence—there were those who regarded independence as but a change from one monarchial and consolidated government to that of another, or one of their own creation. A limited monarchy, modeled after that of the mother country, was thought by them to be best suited to the new empire. These views were communicated to the commander-in-chief. The instrument of communication was Col. Lewis Nicola, a veteran officer, to whom Washington was warmly attached. He was chosen on account of his close intimacy with Washington. After speaking of the different forms of government and alluding to the great abilities of Washington, so frequently displayed throughout the war, Colonel Nicola proceeded:

> Some people have so connected the idea of tyranny and monarchy as to find it very difficult to separate them. It may therefore be requisite to give the head of such a constitution as I propose some title apparently more moderate; but, if all other things were once adjusted, I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of king, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages.

This is what history has figuratively called "the tender of the crown."

A discussion of the merits of the question involved in this assumed "tender" may not be strictly proper at this time. Admit, however,

that Colonel Nicola's letter was only what he claimed it to be, and which all the attendant circumstances indicate—viz, that it was but a discussion of a form of government and not a "tender" from any one but Colonel Nicola himself—it was nevertheless an opportunity of which Washington could have availed himself to establish a monarchy. We have already referred to the mutinous condition of the troops. They were ripe for any change that promised relief. We all of us know the unparalleled hold Washington had on the affections of the Army. They believed in him; they trusted him. Where he led they were willing and ready to follow. They never doubted him. Their distrust was of Congress; never of their commander. His devotion to their interests in camp and field had been displayed on too many occasions for them to question his friendship. He was their leader, their guide, their friend. All eyes turned to him now for extrication from difficulties and sufferings as great, if not greater, than those of Valley Forge. The significance of the proposition will be apparent if we consider what would have been the result of its acceptance. What would have prevented his marching the Army on Princeton, dispersing Congress, and usurping the Government?

Another fact must be remembered. The Army at that time embraced all, or nearly all, who were capable of bearing arms. It had control of the munitions of war. It was irresistible. No resistance could have been organized against it. The people would have submissively bent their necks to the yoke of military despotism, for they had not the power to oppose it. We must not compare the situation then with the situation now. Because such a usurpation is impossible now, we must not conclude it was impossible then. All that it required was Washington's assent. If he had given the wished-for "yes," what would have been the fate of this continent and the people destined to populate it? It may be truly said, the destiny of a nation trembled on the motion of his lips. His answer to the overture is happily preserved, and I will read it, for it can not be read too often:

> Sir, with a mixture of great surprise and astonishment I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of this war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the Army as you have expressed, and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the

communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary. I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more serious wish to see ample justice done to the Army than I do; and, as far as my power and influence in a constitutional way extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

These words, Mr. Speaker, deserve a place on the memorial shaft contemplated by this resolution. They should be emblazoned on the solid granite in golden capitals. They should be taught to our children, that they in turn may teach them to theirs and hand them from generation to generation and from age to age down to "the last syllable of recorded time." Search the pages of history, and find me, if you can, a similar instance of lofty devotion to the principles of government, which were embodied in the "Declaration" for which he had struggled and the "Independence" which he had achieved.

May we not safely say that Washington refused a crown which he might have grasped, and that we are to-day enjoying the fruits of his exalted patriotism?

I wish, Mr. Speaker, I might dwell upon this memorable letter, but time forbids, and I must pass on.

The position taken by Washington convinced the Army that whatever might be done in the future for a redress of their grievances would have to be done without his knowledge. The language of his letter, strong though it was, did not allay the public mutterings. A delegation of three officers had been sent to lay before Congress the hardships of the troops and urge relief. It returned without success. On the 10th of March, 1783, an anonymous paper was circulated through the camp, calling a meeting the next day to take into consideration proper measures for the enforcement of the rights so unjustly withheld by Congress. The meeting was to be one of officers; one from each company and a delegate from the medical staff. With a view to inflame their passions, an anonymous address was privately

circulated. This address was couched in such stirring language, and portrays so vividly the situation of the Army, that I beg attention while I quote from it:

> After a pursuit of seven long years [observed the writer] the object for which we set out is at length brought within our reach. Yes, my friends, that suffering courage of yours was active once; it has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and bloody war; it has placed her in the chair of independency, and peace returns to bless—whom? A country willing to redress your wrongs, cherish your worth, and reward your services; a country courting your return to private life with tears of gratitude and smiles of admiration, longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given and those riches which your wounds have preserved? Is this the case? Or is it rather a country that tramples upon your rights, disdains your cries, and insults your distresses? Have you not more than once suggested your wishes and made known your wants to Congress—wants and wishes which gratitude and policy should have anticipated rather than evaded? And have you not lately, in the meek language of entreating memorials, begged from their justice what you could no longer expect from their favor? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called upon to consider to-morrow make reply.
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> If this, then, be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary for the defense of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division; when those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinction left but your wants, infirmities, and scars? Can you then consent to be the only sufferers by this Revolution, and, retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of Tories and the scorn of Whigs; the ridicule and, what is worse, the pity of the world! Go starve, and be forgotten! But if your spirits should revolt at this; if you have sense enough to discover and spirit sufficient to oppose tyranny, under whatever garb it may assume—whether it be the plain coat of republicanism or the splendid robe of royalty—if you have yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause, between men and principles, awake, attend to your situation, and redress yourselves! If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain; and your threats then will be as empty as your entreaties now.

The danger of an appeal like this in the then inflamed state of public opinion may be readily imagined. As soon as the paper was brought to the attention of General Washington he took means to counteract its effect. He knew that the feeling of discontent was too deep-seated to be checked, and, with his usual circumspection, he concluded at once to take the movement in hand and direct

its course. He therefore issued a general order calling the officers together for substantially the same purpose, but changing the day from the 11th to the 15th of March. This would allow time for reflection and afford opportunity for preparation. On the day appointed the officers gathered at the designated meeting place. The building in which they met was called the "Temple." This was a more imposing edifice than some writers suppose. It was not a mere "log structure with a barrack roof," as some have assumed, but a framed building, described by General Heath in his "Memoirs" as being "handsomely finished, with a spacious hall, sufficient to contain a brigade of troops on Lord's days, with an orchestra (or gallery) at one end" and vaulted ceiling. At either end of this hall were rooms for quartermaster and commissary departments, meetings for officers, etc., and "on the top was a cupola and flag-staff." It stood in the present town of New Windsor, some five miles back of Newburgh. General Washington, on the recommendation of Chaplain Evans, first approved its erection, and it was subsequently carried to completion by General Gates. It was used for worship on the Sabbath, for meetings during the week, occasionally for festive purposes, and sometimes by the masonic fraternity. It was in the Temple also that the officers met and established the Society of the Cincinnati. At its door the proclamation of peace, of which I shall presently speak, was read to the troops. In speaking of this building, the historian has aptly said:

> This spot is consecrated by one of the loftiest exhibitions of true patriotism with which our Revolutionary history abounds. Here love of country and devotion to exalted principles achieved a wonderful triumph over the seductive power of self and individual interest, goaded into rebellion against higher motives by the lash of apparent injustice and personal suffering.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution has in view the reconstruction of the Temple in its original simplicity. The cost of purchasing the ground and erecting the building will be quite inconsiderable.

But let us return to our story. The meeting in the Temple took place on Saturday, the 15th of March, 1783. Washington had not been idle during the few previous days. He had taken the officers aside one by one, and cautioned them against intemperate resolutions. When the meeting organized General Gates occupied the chair. Washington arose, and, remarking that he had committed

his sentiments to writing, began to read from the manuscript. He had not gone far when he halted. He took out his spectacles, and, while adjusting them to their place, remarked that he had grown gray in their service, and now found himself growing blind. He then proceeded with his address, which was intended to smooth the troubled waters and restore confidence. But let him speak for himself:

If my conduct heretofore [said he] has not evinced to you that I have been a faithful friend to the Army, my declaration of it at this time would be equally unavailing and improper. But as I was among the first who embarked in the cause of our common country; as I have never left your side one moment but when called from you on public duty; as I have been the constant companion and witness of your distresses and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits; as I have ever considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the Army; as my heart has ever expanded with joy when I have heard its praises, and my indignation has arisen when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it, it can scarcely be supposed at this last stage of the war that I am indifferent to its interests.

After recalling the cheerful obedience of the Army at all times, he went on to say:

Let me entreat you, gentlemen, on your part, not to take any measures which, viewed in the calm light of reason, will lessen the dignity and sully the glory you have hitherto maintained. Let me request you to rely on the plighted faith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of Congress; that, previous to your dissolution as an army, they will cause all your accounts to be fairly liquidated, as directed in the resolutions which were published to you two days ago; and that they will adopt the most effectual measures in their power to render ample justice to you for your faithful and meritorious services; and let me conjure you, in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretenses, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood.

This patriotic and stirring appeal had its effect. Major Shaw, of the Army, who was present, thus writes of it:

Happy for America that she has a patriot Army, and equally so that Washington is its leader. I rejoice in the opportunities I have had of seeing this great man in a variety of situations; calm and intrepid when the battle raged, patient and persevering under the pressure of misfortune; moderate and possessing himself in the full career of victory. Great as these qualifications deservedly render him,

he never appeared to me more truly so than at the assembly we have been speaking of. On other occasions he has been supported by the exertions of an army and the countenance of his friends, but on this he stood single and alone. There was no saying where the passions of an army, which were not a little inflamed, might lead; but it was generally allowed that further forbearance was dangerous, and moderation had ceased to be a virtue. Under these circumstances he appeared, not at the head of his troops, but, as it were, in opposition to them; and for a dreadful moment the interests of the Army and its general seemed to be in competition. He spoke; every doubt was dispelled, and the tide of patriotism rolled again in its wonted course. Illustrious man! What he says of the Army may with equal justice be applied to his own character: "Had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining."

Mr. Speaker, by this prompt and vigorous action the tide which was fast setting toward anarchy was turned back. As soon as Washington left the building, which he did upon completing his address, General Knox quickly moved and General Rufus Putnam seconded resolutions of confidence in their commander and trust in Congress, which were unanimously carried. Thus ended another of those critical periods in our Revolution when a misstep might have precipitated untold miseries and turned the fate of a nation.

We come now to another of those interesting events which we propose to commemorate at the approaching centennial. After the victory at Yorktown, as already observed, the Army went into winter quarters in New Windsor, with headquarters at Newburgh, and there it remained about a year and a half. Yorktown had substantially ended the war, but before disbanding the Army it was necessary to settle on the terms of peace. These were the subject of negotiation at Paris, and great delay occurred in their satisfactory arrangement. Washington was extremely anxious to hold the troops together, from fear that if the peace negotiations should fail it would be impossible to re-assemble them when once dispersed. Finally the preliminary treaty was signed, and Congress issued its proclamation suspending hostilities. It was received by Washington on the 17th of April, 1783, at his headquarters at Newburgh.

The building in which he had established his headquarters in the early part of the previous year is deserving of a passing notice. It is one of the most quaint and remarkable structures in the country. Built of rough stone, with a low Dutch roof, on a bluff overhanging the Hudson, it attracts the attention of the millions who travel up and

down the river. The interior is no less remarkable. The huge open fire-places and the room with seven doors and one window excite the surprise of the visitor. It is surrounded now by a beautiful park, kept at all times in the best of order. The property is owned by the State of New York, and is managed by a board of trustees, composed of citizens of Newburgh. The trustees have gathered here a large number of valuable and rare Revolutionary manuscripts and relics, mainly by bequest from Mr. Enoch Carter, the catalogue of which fills about seventy-five pages. The board of trustees are required to preserve the building in the precise condition it was when occupied by Washington, and to maintain a flag-staff, with a flag, upon which must be inscribed the words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

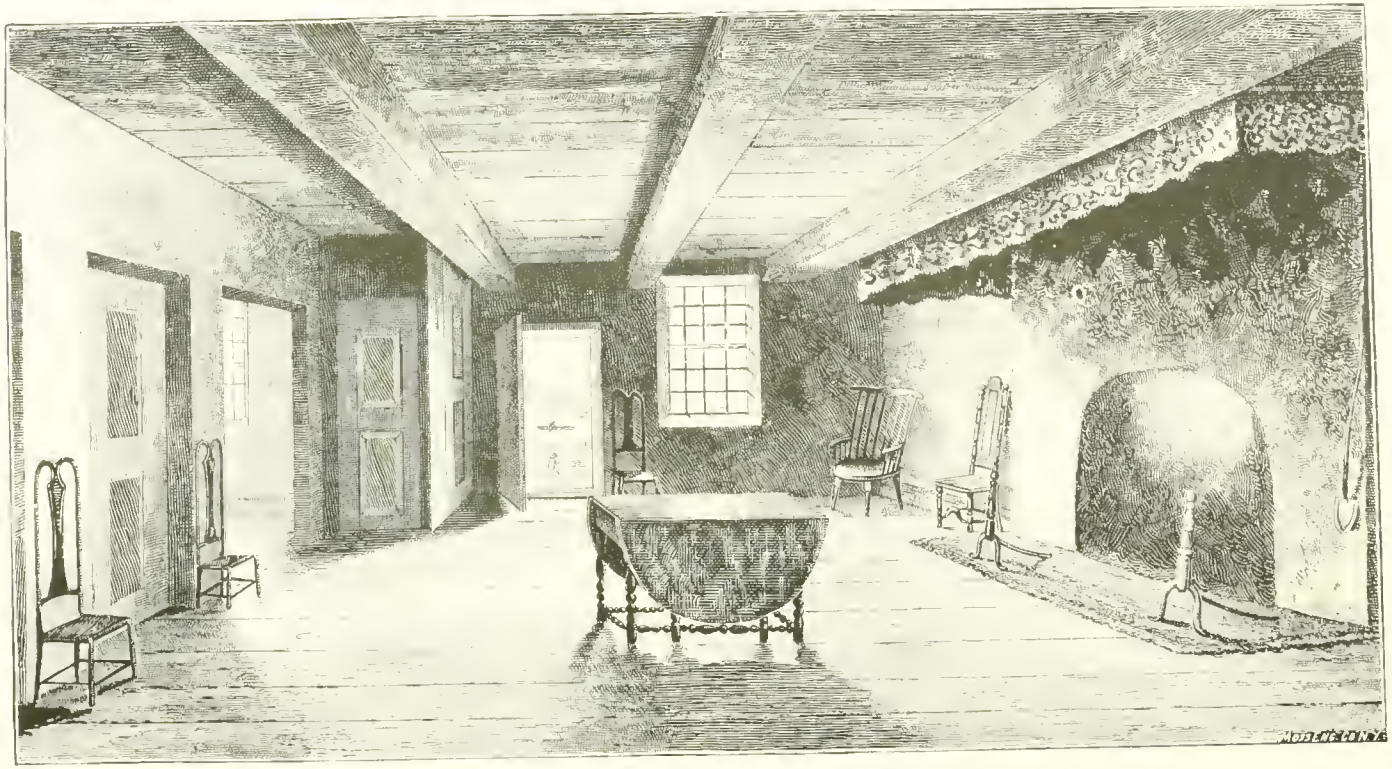
This is the building in which Washington opened the packet from Congress containing the proclamation of peace. The next day he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, *April* 18, 1783.

The Commander-in-Chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow at 12 o'clock at the new building, and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith will be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the Army; after which the chaplain will render thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies, particularly for His overruling the wrath of man to His own glory and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.

The "new building" referred to in this order was the Temple of which I have already spoken. In conformity to the order, the proclamation was read to the Army on the 19th day of April, 1783—just eight years to a day after the battle of Lexington. It is a remarkable coincidence that the war of the Revolution should have begun and ended on the same day of the month. The day is thus doubly noted in our national calendar.

On the 19th day of April, 1783, there was great rejoicing. The people mingled with the soldiers in expressing their congratulations. The discharge of cannon and muskets was kept up during the day, and when night came the mountains blazed with signal-fires. Shouts and singing of a happy and disenthralled people were heard in every direction. Joy reigned supreme. Washington was quick to appreciate the enthusiasm of the populace, and that it might have full vent he resolved to set aside a day in the following week for a further

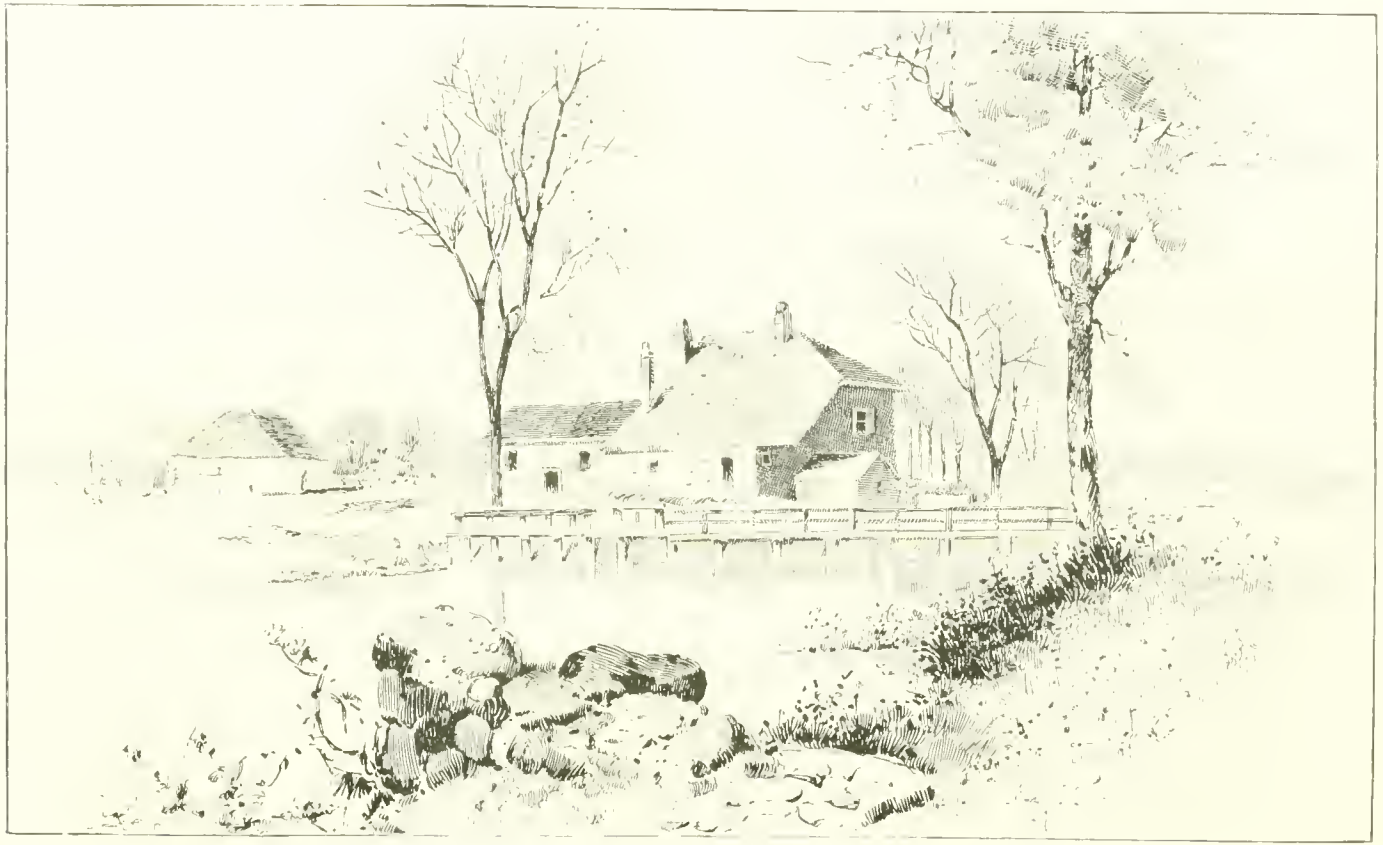


INTERIOR VIEW OF ROOM WITH SEVEN DOORS AND ONE WINDOW.

I have already said, Mr. Speaker, that the whole Army had gone into camp at Newburgh and vicinity. The encampment, as it was called, had been marked out by General Heath. The ground which it occupied is now used as ordinary farm land. The quarters for the soldiers consisted of log huts, built on the slope of the hill, with regular streets, to facilitate access from one section to another. General Heath says the encampment was "regular and beautiful," and Chastellux says the "huts were wooden houses, well built and well covered, having garrets, and even cellars." The subordinate officers were provided with barracks near the Temple. The commanding generals had their headquarters within a radius of five miles. General Gates, who was in command, had his headquarters at the Ellison House, and Baron Steuben had his headquarters at Fishkill, within convenient distance. These various houses are yet in a good state of preservation and are the objects of increasing interest to tourists.

The troops occupying the encampment embraced detachments from all the Northern States. It has been said that New Jersey was not represented, because of a law that forbade the encampment of New Jersey men on other than their own territory. But I think this is a mistake. The recently-discovered order, which I have read, assigns to the Jersey Battalion and the Jersey Regiment the squaring of a certain number of logs before the following Monday. This assignment of labor would not have been made unless there had been on the ground Jersey men to comply with the direction. The only Southern States represented were Maryland and Virginia.

It will be remembered that the Army occupied the encampment for about a year and a half. During this time many of the soldiers died. They were buried on a slight elevation to the east of the Temple. The spot is yet well marked by the raised hillocks, although overgrown with trees. The site of the old encampment, Mr. Speaker, is indeed hallowed ground. No spot on this continent is so replete with Revolutionary interest; none so consecrated by patriotic associations. Here yet may be seen the broken walls of the commissary store-house and the rude flagging which formed the hearth-stones of the sheltering huts. Here also is to be found the mounded earth, devoid of head-stone, yet speaking in silent tones of the patriot dead. The ruthless plow has thus far spared their graves. Let us, by our action to-day, preserve this God's acre from future desecration. Let us repair the nation's neglect. Let us do a simple act of justice,



HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL GATES, PREVIOUSLY OF MAJOR-GENERAL KNOX

From Magazine of American History

already too long delayed, to the veterans who yielded their lives on the altar of their country's freedom. Let us, from this time forth, guard the sacred spot with zealous care, and leave it as a monument of love and veneration to our children and our children's children.

Mr. Speaker, I speak with feeling on this subject. This historic ground is in view of my own humble home at the foot of the Cornwall Mountains. Living as I do within rifle range of the old encampment, it is but natural I should feel the impulse and influence of these grand associations. Upon the farm I till I have upturned with the plow cannon-balls which were discharged a century ago. The road which fronts my residence is the same old Revolutionary road over which the victorious Army marched on its way from Yorktown to New Windsor. But a mile distant, on the mountain side, still flows the "Continental Spring," where the Army halted to quench its thirst. Surrounded by such associations I am constantly reminded of the men of the days gone by. I glory in their deeds. I am moved by the same sentiment which Sallust says actuated Quintus Maximus and Publius Scipio: *Cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem accendi:* "When they beheld the images of their ancestors, their minds were strongly incited to deeds of honor."

I now propose, Mr. Speaker, to consider another event occurring at this place in 1783, which will come in for its share of attention during the centennial ceremonies of next year. I refer to the disbandment of the Army. This occurred practically by furloughs immediately following the proclamation of April 19. Under this order regiments and battalions in whole bodies left the encampment until the 22d of June, when, by Washington's order, the remainder, consisting of short-term men and numbering less than one thousand, were marched to West Point, and the encampment broken up. The buildings were soon after sold by auction, and finally Washington followed on the 18th of August. Rapid as was this disintegration, it was not the less filled with touching incidents. Tradition tells us that Washington addressed his old and faithful guard at headquarters and parted with them in tears on the 9th of June. Drawn from the regiments by detail for that service, they were furloughed with their commands, and were not again on duty. Other accounts come to us more immediately from the encampment proper. Although not a

personal witness, Dr. Thacher's statement is regarded as of authority in his description of some of the parting scenes. He writes:

> No description would be adequate to the painful circumstances of the parting. * * * Both officers and soldiers, long unaccustomed to the affairs of private life, turned loose on the world to starve and to become the prey to vulture speculators. Never can that melancholy day be forgotten when friends, companions for seven long years in joy and in sorrow, were torn asunder without the hope of ever meeting again and with prospects of a miserable subsistence in future.

Major North, who was a participant, says:

> The inmates of the same tent or hut for seven long years grasped each other's hands in silent agony, to go, they knew not whither. All recollection of the art to thrive by civil occupation lost, or to the youthful never known; their hard-earned military knowledge worse than useless; and with their badge of brotherhood, a mark at which to point the finger of suspicion—ignoble, vile suspicion!—to be cast out on a world long since by them forgotten; severed from friends and all the joys and griefs which soldiers feel! Griefs, while hope remained; when shared by numbers, almost joy! To go in silence and alone and poor and hopeless, it was too hard! On that sad day, how many hearts were wrung! I saw it all, nor will the scene be ever blurred or blotted from my view.

Baron Steuben's letter, recently published in Kapp's life of that illustrious general, is also in testimony, and may be referred to with profit. It may be added that the Army was never re-assembled. Those on furlough were discharged at their homes, under proclamation of Congress of October 18. A small detachment remained in garrison at West Point and other posts, but beyond these the Army of the Revolution had, long prior to November 3, the day fixed for the final termination of its period of service, "passed from mortal sight into immortal history."

It has been suggested that making the appropriation asked for by this resolution will be establishing a bad precedent; that the Treasury will be called upon in the future for numerous projects of a kindred nature. My answer to that is, the events now about to be commemorated were the closing events of the Revolution, and furnish the last opportunity for a centennial celebration until another hundred years have rolled by. My further answer is, the precedent, whether good or bad, has been too frequently made in favor of such appropriations to be now departed from.

The first instance will be found in the action of the Continental Congress, away back in 1776, when $300 were voted for a monument

WASHINGTON PARTING WITH HIS GUARD AT HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 7, 1783.

to General Montgomery. The following year similar appropriations were made in honor of General Warren, General Wooster, General Herkimer, and General Nash. In 1780 like action was taken in behalf of Baron de Kalb In 1781 Congress passed appropriations for monuments to Brigadier-General Davidson, Brigadier-General Scriven, and General Nathaniel Greene. In the same year Congress passed the resolution relating to Yorktown, which, after slumbering a century, was executed through the legislation of the Forty-sixth Congress. Coming down to more recent years, and passing over the intervening ones for which I have made no search, we find that Congress has appropriated, for Groton Heights, $5,000 to repair monument and $5,000 for celebration; for Cowpens, $20,000 for a monument; for Saratoga, $30,000; for Bennington, $40,000; for Yorktown, $20,000 for celebration and $100,000 for monument.

The action of Congress on these various occasions met with universal favor. Public sentiment approved it, and so it will always be. The great American heart will never fail to respond to the claims of patriotism. The reverence it feels for the men of the Revolution and their noble deeds will strengthen as time rolls on, and the day is coming when every important event, from Lexington to Yorktown, will be marked with its appropriate monument; and it is right that it should be so. Horatio Seymour has aptly said:

> No people ever held lasting power or greatness who did not reverence the virtues of their fathers, or who did not show forth this reverence by material and striking testimonials.

The feeling which prompts to these commemorations is instinctive to the human race. It is not peculiar to any nationality. All nations in all ages have yielded to it. In very early times cairns were built to mark the site of decisive battles, and ballads were composed descriptive of important events. In Greece, the anniversaries of heroes were celebrated by libations, sacrifices, and crowning of their tombs with garlands. With like intent were erected the obelisks of Egypt, with their memorial inscriptions; also the sculptured halls of Ninevah. The Jews have celebrated the deliverance of the Hebrew nation for over three thousand years with their annual Passover. Draco, whose laws are said to have been written in blood, as typical of their severity, ordained it to be a sacred and inviolable law to pay public homage to the national heroes.

But why, Mr. Speaker, should I multiply instances? We all of us know, we all of us feel in the bottom of our hearts, that in voting the appropriation asked for in this resolution we are doing what is right and proper. We are simply stopping by the wayside, as it were, in this weary pilgrimage of life to gather garlands for the brow of him who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The joint resolution, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On the same day, to wit, June 13, 1882, the joint resolution was, in the Senate, read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This committee was composed as follows: Hon. John A. Logan of Illinois, Hon. James Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania, Hon. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Hon. William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Hon. Samuel B. Maxey of Texas, Hon. La Fayette Grover of Oregon, Hon. Wade Hampton of South Carolina.

On June 20, 1882, the following proceedings took place in the Senate:

Mr. HAWLEY. I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held at that city in the year 1883, to make a favorable report thereon; and I ask that it be put upon its passage.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. HAWLEY. This joint resolution has passed the House and is unanimously recommended by the committee of the Senate. Let

me say, in justification, that the private citizens of Newburgh have raised a considerable sum; the city has voted $5,000, the State of New York has given $15,000, and they ask this contribution from the United States. They desire to purchase the grave-yard, which is without mark or stone, in which all the soldiers of the Revolutionary war who died there during a year and a half are buried. They desire to inclose it and to have a proper and suitable monument.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

On July 8, 1882, the following proceedings took place:

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair desires to make an announcement. Under the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in that city in the year 1883, the President of the Senate was authorized to appoint five Senators; and he appoints Mr. Hawley, Mr. Miller of New York, Mr. Hill of Colorado, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Hampton, the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the celebration.

On the same day the Speaker appointed Mr. Beach of New York, Mr. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burrows of Michigan, Mr. Knott of Kentucky, Mr. Ketcham of New York, Mr. Townsend of Ohio, Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, and Mr. Ranney of Massachusetts, on the part of the House.

The joint select committee met in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and organized by the election of Mr. Beach as permanent chairman, and Mr. Ketcham as secretary. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Miller, Hawley, and Bayard, and Representatives Curtin and Ketcham.

After perfecting its organization, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

At a subsequent meeting, held at the residence of Senator Miller, in Washington, on December 20, 1882, it was resolved that Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, be requested to deliver the oration on the occasion of the celebration.

In pursuance of such resolution, the chairman of the committee communicated with Mr. Evarts, and received from him the following reply :

NEW YORK, *December* 23, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR : I had the honor yesterday to receive from you, as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee upon the Newburgh Centennial, the announcement that, by the unanimous vote of that committee, I had been selected as orator for the occasion.

Profoundly sensible of the honor which the committee has done me by their choice, and impressed with the great historical and political interest of the transaction which this celebration is to commemorate, it gives me great pleasure to accept the appointment and undertake the service to which it calls me.

Please convey to the committee my acknowledgment of the distinction conferred upon me, and believe me, my dear sir, very truly, your friend and servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

HON. LEWIS BEACH,
Chairman, etc.

The third meeting of the committee was held on the evening of February 7, 1883, at the residence of Senator Hill, in Washington, and the following is an extract from the minutes of the committee:

Present: Senators Hill, Hawley, and Miller, and Members Ranney, Beach, Knott, Ketcham, and Townsend.

The trustees of Washington's Headquarters and the citizens committee of Newburgh were in attendance, represented by Mayor Peter Ward, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Judge M. H. Hirschbergh, and John C. Adams, esq.

On motion of Mr. Beach, Senator Hawley was chosen chairman *pro tempore*.

Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, moved that the chairman of the committee be authorized to propose and introduce a bill or resolution amendatory of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1882, so as to provide that the full amount ($25,000) appropriated may be expended on the proposed monument.

Upon being put, the motion was carried with but one dissenting vote; and thereafter the following resolution was prepared:

Joint resolution concerning the erection of a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters, at Newburgh, New York.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections two and three of the joint resolution of Congress approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in that city in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of a suitable monument or column on the grounds belonging to the State of New York and known as Washington's Headquarters, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which occurred at Newburgh and vicinity during the war of the Revolution: *Provided*, That the design for said monument or column, with the inscriptions and emblems to be placed thereon, shall be subject to the approval and adoption of the joint select committee directed to be appointed by the joint resolution to which this is an amendment: *And provided further*, That no part of the said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be used in defraying the expenses of said centennial celebration."

On February 16, 1883, Hon. Senator Miller introduced the resolution in the Senate, when the proceedings had were as follows:

Mr. MILLER, of New York. I ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration. If I can have the attention of the Senate I think there will be no objection.

At the last Congress we passed a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of a centennial celebration at Newburgh, New York, at which point the Revolutionary Army was disbanded. That joint resolution provided that $10,000 should be expended for a monument and $15,000 for the general expenses of the celebration. The citizens of Newburgh have raised sufficient money to pay the general expenses of the celebration, and they ask of us that we shall put the whole of our money into the monument rather than waste $15,000 of it upon bands of music and processions and fire-works and things of that kind. I have no doubt but that the whole people of the country will be much better satisfied that all of our money shall go into a permanent monument rather than to be used in the ordinary expenses of a celebration. It is necessary that this should pass as soon as possible in order that the work on the monument may be started, and as the celebration is to take place during the coming summer, if the resolution of last year is not amended of course the object can not be arrived at. I think there will be no objection to the resolution.

I will say that the Secretary of War has been consulted, as the money is to be expended under his direction. This resolution has been drawn by the entire joint commission of the two houses of Congress, in connection with the Secretary of War, and it meets his approval.

The joint resolution (S. R. 138) concerning the erection of a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters, at Newburgh, New York, was read twice.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The joint resolution is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOAR. Let it be either referred or go over.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It ought to be printed and referred. I dare say it may be right, but I can see that it ought to be guarded about further expenses.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the joint resolution creating the original commission is sufficiently guarded in that respect, and this is simply a modification of that as to the expenditure of the $25,000. We are not permitted to draw on or involve the Government. The prohibition is absolute in the original resolution against involving the Government in any expense whatever beyond the sum appropriated.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That I have no doubt is so; but this is a new joint resolution, and it is not clear to my mind that it possesses the same guards that the original did; and, secondly, it is not clear to my mind that there ought to be not only a statement that this does not involve the Government in any further expense, but that this sum of money shall be applied in such a way as to make an end of the monument; that it is to be kept within the appropriation and that the Secretary shall not spend any of it unless he gets the work all done for this. It may be all right on looking at it, but we had better look at it to be sure.

Mr. HAWLEY. I have no objection to making that absolutely certain.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We have had so much unfortunate experience, not only about monuments, but about other structures where we thought we had limited the cost, that I think it is well to be careful.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is no objection to any guard.

Mr. MILLER, of New York. If the Senator from Vermont desires it I will let the resolution go to the Military Committee and let it come back, or let it simply lie on the table to be called up hereafter.

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest that it ought to go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection the joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Chair hears no objection to that reference, and it is so ordered.

On February 21, 1883, the following proceedings were had in the Senate:

Mr. HAWLEY. The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 138) concerning the erection of a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, New York, have instructed me to report it favorably and without amendment, and I request its immediate consideration.

The committee unanimously reported the resolution. It is in alteration of a resolution passed last July, which appropriated $25,000. So we are not asking for any more money. Ten thousand dollars of it was to be devoted to a monument and the remainder to the purchase of certain ground and the expense of the celebration. The committee of Congress charged with a partial supervision of the matter thought it better to devote the whole $25,000 to the monument, and leave the expense of the celebration and the other local matters to the State of New York and the Newburgh local committee. That committee and the Congressional committee, in conference with the Secretary of War, decided upon this division of the labor. We recommend that the entire sum given last July be devoted to the monument, and New York State and the city of Newburgh will then take care of the local purchases and of the celebration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

At 9.30 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 4, 1883, the last day of the Forty-seventh Congress, the following proceedings took place in the House:

The recess having expired, the House re-assembled at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent to make a statement to the House for two minutes.

Mr. HOLMAN. On the condition that that shall make no change in the status of the pending question.

Mr. ANDERSON. I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Townsend] will state what his purpose is.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. I will state my purpose, and then will make my request known to the House.

Congress, at its last session, passed a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to pay for a monument and centennial celebration at Newburgh, New York, Washington's Headquarters. The terms of that resolution were such as to appropriate $10,000 for the monument

and $15,000 for the other incidents connected with the celebration. The committee in charge of the work and also the Secretary of War desire to have that joint resolution so amended as to permit them to use the $25,000 in the erection of the monument, leaving to the State of New York and the citizens of Newburgh the expenditures incident to the celebration. It is a more simple and a more satisfactory method, and puts the national contribution where it would be more permanent and lasting. It is to make that slight change in this resolution that I ask the consent of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is it a Senate resolution on which the gentleman desires action?

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. It is; it passed the Senate. The Secretary of War is anxious it should be so arranged, and I do not know any reason why it should not be.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Townsend] asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for consideration at this time a Senate joint resolution, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (*S. R.* 138) *concerning the erection of a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters, at Newburgh, New York.*

Resolved, etc., That sections 2 and 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved July 1, 1882, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held at that city in the year 1883, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of a suitable monument or column on the grounds belonging to the State of New York, and known as Washington's Headquarters, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which occurred at Newburgh and vicinity during the war of the Revolution: *Provided*, That the design for said monument or column, with the inscriptions and emblems to be placed thereon, shall be subject to the approval and adoption of the joint select committee directed to be appointed by the joint resolution to which this is an amendment: *And provided further*, That no part of the said sum of $25,000 shall be used in defraying the expenses of said centennial celebration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration at this time of the joint resolution which has just been read?

Mr. HOLMAN. I hope the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Townsend] will explain again the purpose of this joint resolution; repeat briefly his statement in regard to the action of the State of New York touching the other expenses contemplated by the original joint resolution of Congress.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. The State of New York has appropriated, I think, $15,000, and the citizens of Newburgh and the council of Newburgh have appropriated another sum, perhaps ten or fifteen thousand dollars, which amounts they expect will be sufficient to pay for certain outside property and the ordinary expenditures of the celebration.

The terms of the appropriation made by Congress limited the expenditures for the memorial column to $10,000, and the remainder ($15,000) was to be expended for general purposes. The committee thought it would be more satisfactory to the public, after the Yorktown celebration, that the Government should have nothing to do with the ordinary expenses, such as brass-bands, ice-cream, and all that, but that all the money appropriated by the Government should be expended upon the memorial column, and the citizens of New York think so, too.

Mr. HOLMAN. That seems to be a very proper measure.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was taken from the Speaker's table, read three several times, and passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

LOCAL PROCEEDINGS.

An account of the initiatory local proceedings connected with the celebration has been furnished by R. V. K. Montfort, the secretary of the Newburgh Committee of Five, and is as follows:

DECEMBER 6, 1881.—Hon. Joel T. Headley and Hon. James G. Graham appeared, on behalf of the trustees of Washington's Headquarters, before the common council, to urge the city authorities to take action for raising funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a centennial celebration to be held at Washington's Headquarters in 1883.

Alderman Doyle offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, all the members (eight) being present:

> Whereas it is especially desirable to ascertain the expression of the tax-payers of the city of Newburgh upon the question of whether or not the Legislature of the State of New York be requested to enact a law empowering the common council of the city to levy and raise a sum of money, not exceeding $5,000, for a centennial celebration at Washington's Headquarters in 1883: Therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the city clerk be instructed to advertise that such an election will be held at the court-house, in the city of Newburgh, on Wednesday, December 21, 1881, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and that the clerk prepare the necessary ballots.

The special election was held, pursuant to notice, on December 21, 1881, and resulted in a vote in favor of the proposed action.

JANUARY 16, 1883.—A meeting of citizens was held, pursuant to a call made by the then mayor, the Hon. Abram S. Cassedy; the president of the common council, Richard Sterling, esq.; and the president of the board of trustees of Washington's Headquarters, the Hon. Joel T. Headley, to arrange for a centennial celebration in 1883.

A nominating committee of six was appointed, to select and publish the names of a general committee of citizens, to act in conjunction with the mayor, the common council, and the Washington Headquarters Commission, in arranging for a centennial celebration; after which publication the mayor was directed to call a meeting of such general committee of citizens.

The selection was made, and two hundred and forty-four names were published January 18, 1882.

JANUARY 30, 1882.—The General Committee of Citizens met, pursuant to a call by Mayor Cassedy, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee on the centennial celebration shall consist of the mayor of the city, four members of the common council to be selected by him, and four of the trustees of Washington's Headquarters to be selected by that board, together with six other citizens to be selected by such officials.

Resolved, That said executive committee be authorized to appoint such subcommittees as they may deem necessary from time to time, and shall also have power to call meetings of the general committee, and shall be required to call such meetings at any time on the written request of five members of said general committee.

Resolved, That the said executive committee be requested and empowered to co-operate with the centennial committee already appointed by the town of New Windsor, and such other committees as shall hereafter be appointed by other towns or municipal bodies or other organizations, and to invite such co-operation generally, and

to appoint honorary members of the committee in other parts of this State and of the United States to aid in promoting the centennial celebration of 188 .

On or before February 11, 1882, this executive committee was appointed, and on that day their names were duly published, as follows:

Hon. Abram S. Cassedy, mayor of the city; Aldermen Joseph S. Embler of the First ward, J. T. Moore of the Second ward, B. B. Moore of the Third ward, and Charles A. Harcourt of the Fourth ward.

Hon. Joel T. Headley, president, and James W. Taylor, E. C. Boynton, and J. H. H. Chapman, trustees, of Washington's Headquarters.

Hon. Daniel B. St. John, Selah R. Van Duzer, John D. Van Buren, Alfred Post, and John C. Adams, citizens.

FEBRUARY 22, 1882.—Hon. John J. S. McCroskery and Hon. James G. Graham were appointed to fill vacancies arising from the declination of Selah R. Van Duzer and John D. Van Buren.

Two other vacancies occurred from the death of Alfred Post and the expiration of the term of office of Mayor Cassedy.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.—A meeting of the executive committee was held, at which it was resolved that Hon. Peter Ward (successor to Mayor Cassedy) and four others to be selected by him should constitute a committee, with power to take general charge of the organization of the celebration, to appoint subcommittees, and direct the enterprise.

The mayor chose as his associates Hon. Joel T. Headley, Hon. John J. S. McCroskery, Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, and John C. Adams, esq.

The organization of the committee was completed by the appointment of R. V. K. Montfort as secretary, June 4, 1883.

John C. Adams, esq., had acted in that capacity up to that date.

In further aid of the proposed celebration application was made to the Legislature of the State of New York.

Hon. James Mackin, the Senator representing the Newburgh district, introduced a bill, which was passed. The following is a copy:

An act making an appropriation toward the expenses of a centennial celebration at and in the vicinity of the Headquarters of Washington, at Newburgh, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, of the disbandment of the Army of the Revolution and the declaration of peace, and other Revolutionary events, and for the erection of certain memorial structures.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable on the warrant of the comptroller to the mayor of the city of Newburgh and the president of the board of trustees of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, to be expended in aiding to defray the expenses of a centennial celebration, to be held in eighteen hundred and eighty-three, at Newburgh and in the vicinity thereof, of the disbandment of the Army of the Revolution and the declaration of peace, and of other important events which occurred during the occupation of said Headquarters by Washington and the encampment of said Army in that vicinity.

SEC. 2. The money hereby appropriated shall be applied, if so directed by the executive committee having charge of said celebration, in the purchase, for the State of New York, of certain grounds containing the site of a building known in the history of the country as the "Temple," near the place of said encampment, at which certain eventful meetings were held at said period and important addresses of Washington were made; and for the erection of a frame and log building as a counterpart of said building (the "Temple") on said grounds, as a Revolutionary memorial structure; and also toward the

purchase of the burial lot adjacent thereto, in which were interred those soldiers of said Army who died during said encampment; and also to be applied by said executive committee toward the erection of a monumental column on said Headquarters grounds, with appropriate inscriptions, commemorative of said Revolutionary period.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed June 16, 1882; three-fifths being present.

With a view to increase the fund for the erection of the monument this act was amended the following year by the passage of an act, of which the following is a copy:

An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act making an appropriation toward the expenses of a centennial celebration at and in the vicinity of the Headquarters of Washington, at Newburgh, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, of the disbandment of the Army of the Revolution and the declaration of peace and other Revolutionary events, and for the erection of certain memorial structures."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter three hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act making an appropriation toward the expenses of a centennial celebration at and in the vicinity of the Headquarters of Washington, at Newburgh, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, of the disbandment of the Army of the Revolution and the declaration of peace, and other Revolutionary events, and for the erection of certain memorial structures," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The sum of ten thousand dollars of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid by the said mayor of the city of Newburgh and the president of the board of trustees of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh to the Secretary of War of the United States, to be applied by the latter toward the building of the monument to be erected on the grounds of said Washington's Headquarters, and for which the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated by Congress; the balance of the sum hereby appropriated, viz, five thousand dollars, shall be applied by the executive committee having

charge of said celebration in defraying the expenses of the ceremonies attending the dedication of said monument, and the general expenses of said centennial celebration.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 31, 1883; three-fifths being present.

The ten thousand dollars appropriated by this act were duly paid over to the Secretary of War, thus making an available fund in his hands of $35,000 for the purposes of the monument.

During the summer of 1883 the Newburgh Committee of Five was in almost continuous session, devising methods for a fitting celebration of the day.

Invitations were extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet; also as follows: To Senators of the United States; Representatives in Congress; Justices of the United States Supreme Court; Governors of all the States; Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents; Senators of the State of New York; Assemblymen of the State of New York; all the New York State Officers; Judges of the Court of Appeals of New York; Justices of the Supreme Court of New York; General Sherman; Lieutenant-General Sheridan; all Major-Generals and Brevet Major-Generals United States Army; Admiral Cooper; all other Admirals United States Navy; Mayors of all cities in the State of New York; Mayors of forty principal cities in the United States; New York Historical Society; Order of the Cincinnati.

All arrangements having been perfected, proclamation was made in the following:

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

NEWBURGH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

OFFICE OF MARSHAL OF THE DAY,
NEWBURGH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,
Newburgh, October 17, 1883—12 o'clock noon.

At sunrise to-morrow morning Newburgh's Centennial Celebration will be ushered in by the ringing of bells on all public buildings in the city, and by the booming of cannon from Washington's Head-quarters and from vessels anchored in the bay.

At 9 a. m. yards will be manned on the seven ships composing the fleet of Rear-Admiral Cooper, which will be drawn up in line in front of the city. At the same time an exhibit of Japanese day fire-works will be given.

At 10 a. m. a simultaneous landing will be effected from every ship of the line, and at 11 o'clock three guns, at intervals of twenty seconds, will be fired from the flag-ship as a signal for the moving of the procession, which will be arranged as follows:

A squad of mounted police; a platoon of New York City police.

Grand Marshal, Charles H. Weygant; H. P. Ramsdell, chief of staff.

Aids: Thomas W. Bradley, J. Owen Moore, Charles E. Snyder, J. D. Mabie, N. H. Schram, James Heard, Clark B. Gallatian, Norman A. Sly, Charles J. Lyon, Dr. John Deyo, William H. Kelly, John A. McDonnell, Frederick Decker, Charles Mapes, James W. Benedict, Seneca W. Merritt.

Buglers, color-bearers, and orderlies.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald; staff, bugler, and orderlies.

Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of New York City; 700 men.

Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, 55 pieces; drum and bugle corps, 30 pieces.
Col. Emmons Clark and staff; Lieut. Col. G. M. Smith; Maj. Richard Allison.

Company C—Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard.
Company B—Capt. Henry S. Steel.
Company G—Capt. James C. Abrams.
Company A—Capt. Augustus W. Conner.
Company I—Capt. William C. Casey.
Company E—Capt. George B. Rhodes.
Company H—Capt. James L. Price.
Company K—Capt. Francis W. Bacon.
Company F—Capt. Daniel Appleton.
Company D—Capt. W. H. Kipp.

Uniformed Seventh Regiment Veteran Battalion, 250 men.
Eighth Regiment Band, 40 pieces.
Col. Locke W. Winchester; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Bostwick; Maj. John H. Kemp.

Company A—Capt. Henry I. Hayden.
Company B—Capt. John C. Griffing.
Company C—Capt. John W. Murray.
Company D—Capt. William H. Riblet.
Company E—Capt. William A. Speaight.
Company F—Capt. Edward O. Bird.
Company G—Capt Lyman Tiffany.
Company H—Capt. Henry C. Shumway.
Company I—Capt. Edward G. Arthur.
Company K—Capt. James Ray.

Officers of the day and distinguished guests, in 50 carriages.

Peter Ward, mayor of Newburgh, chairman of the committee in charge.
Hon. Joel T. Headley, president Washington's Headquarters Commission.
Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, presiding officer.
Hon. William M. Evarts, orator.
Mr. Wallace Bruce, poet.
Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., chaplain.
Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, and staff.
Major-General Carr and staff.
Major-General Shaler and staff.
Members of Joint Congressional Committee, viz: Hon. Lewis Beach, Hon. Warner Miller, Hon. John H. Ketcham, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Hon. Amos Townsend.
Governor Bourn, of Rhode Island, and staff.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.; Maj. Asa B. Gardner, judge-advocate; Capt. G. S. L. Ward, aide-de-camp, of General Hancock's staff.
Common Council of the City of Newburgh.
Delegates of the Society of the Cincinnati and 100 distinguished guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, William D. Dickey; Howard Thornton, chief of staff.

Aids: Bartholomew B. Moore, Augustus Senior, Eugene A. Brewster, jr., Albert N. Chambers, G. Gartzman, M. D., G. Fred. Wiltsie, J. S. Wiseman, E. A. Brown, George H. Clark, Kelsey Fullagar, James Ogden.

Battalion Fifth United States Artillery, dismounted.
Governor's Island Band.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. H. Jackson, commanding.

Company A—Bvt. Lieut. Col. B. Beck, captain.
Company B—Capt. N. E. Van Reed.
Company I—Capt. G. W. Crabb.
Company M—Capt. G. V. Wier.

Naval Brigade, from North Atlantic Squadron; 800 men.
Marine Band, 20 pieces.
Pioneer Corps.
Commander A. V. Reed, U. S. N., commanding brigade; Lieut. C. E. Callahan, U. S. N., adjutant-general.
Marine Battalion—Capt. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., commanding.
Infantry Battalion (sailors)—Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., commanding.
Artillery Battalion—Lieut. G. W. Tyler, U. S. N., commanding.
Rear-Admiral G. H. Cooper, staff, and officers of fleet, in carriages.

Tenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Newburgh; Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, and 40 men.
Tenth Regiment Band, of Albany, 24 pieces.

Putnam Phalanx Battalion, of Hartford, 125 men.
Battalion Drum Corps, 14 pieces.
Alvin Squires, major commanding; Henry B. Taylor, adjutant.
First Company—Capt. C. A. Case.
Second Company—Capt. Joseph Warner.
Honorary Corps—Capt. J. W. Welch.

Nineteenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Poughkeepsie; Capt. Haubennestel; 60 men; drum corps.

Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, 550 men.
Twenty-third Regiment Band, 50 pieces; fife and bugle corps, 20 pieces.
Col. Rodney C. Ward; Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham; Maj. C. L. Fincke.
Company G—Capt. Alfred H. Williams.
Company E—Capt. Arthur Guthrie.
Company H—Capt. Alexis C. Smith.
Company K—Capt. Charles E. Waters.
Company F—Capt. George H. Pettit.
Company B—First Lieut. Willard F. Candee.
Company C—Capt. Ezra De Forest.
Company A—Capt. Arthur B. Hart.
Company D—Capt. Darius Ferry.

Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J. (*Garfield Legion*), of Elizabeth, N. J.; 400 men.
Third Regiment Band, 25 pieces.
Col. E. H. Ropes and staff; Lieut Col. M. N. Oviatt; Maj. A. B. Lee.
Company A—Capt. G. C. Armerod.
Company B—Capt. J. V. Allstroon.
Company D—Capt. John D. Stroud.
Company C—Capt. W. H. Dehart.
Company G—Capt. O. S. Stanhope.
Company E, Seventh New Jersey—Capt. A. J. Buck, 70 men; temporarily attached to Third New Jersey.

Cadet Battalion of the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., Colonel Wright, commanding; 125 men; drum corps.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Edward D. Hayt; C. L. Waring, chief of staff.

Aids: William T. Peters, John Smith, Edward Stocker, M. V. Waring, Edward Whelan, W. H. Van Sciver, F. H. Mason, C. F. Wells.

Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn; 600 men and 80 musicians. Dodworth's Thirteenth Regiment Band, 50 pieces; drum and bugle corps, 30 pieces. Col. David E. Austin and staff; Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Gates; Maj. W. B. Tyson. Regimental Veteran Corps, Col. Willoughby Powell.

Company G—Capt. William L. Watson.
Company H—Capt. C. P. Kretschmar.
Company E—Capt. Edward Fackner.
Company I—Capt. James S. Manderville.
Company K—Capt. George B. Squires.
Company F—Capt. William H. Courtney.
Company C—Capt. F. B. S. Morgan.
Company A—Capt. William L. Collins.
Company D—First Lieut. David M. Demarest.
Company B—Capt. Ed. M. Smith.

Thirteenth Regiment Battery, Capt. G. W. Cochran.

Fifth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Newburgh; Capt. James T. Chase, and 60 men. Moscow's Newburgh City Band, 16 pieces; fife and drum corps, 12 pieces.

Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of New York City; Capt. F. H. Jordan; 60 men; band.

Fifteenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Poughkeepsie; Capt. Berthold Myers; 40 men; drum corps.

Eleventh Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Mount Vernon; Capt. J. M. Jarvis; 40 men. Mount Vernon Band, 15 pieces.

Fourth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Yonkers; Capt. Isaiah Frazier; 40 men.

Twenty-third Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Hudson; Capt. E. R. Elting; 60 men; drum corps, 18 men.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC BRIGADE.

Assistant Marshal, W. H. Mickle.

Staff: D. L. Kidd, George Barber, W. T. Talmadge, Egbert Lewis.

Ellis Post, No. 52, of Newburgh; Commander W. H. Mills; 80 men; uniformed delegates, 120 men; Tottenville Band, 19 pieces.

Rankin Post, No. 10, of Brooklyn; Commander J. H. Walker; 150 men; delegates from other posts, 100 men; Fourteenth Regiment Band, 20 pieces.

Harry Lee Post, No. 21, of Brooklyn; Commander J. R. McNaughton; 60 men; delegates from other posts, 40 men; drum corps, 35 pieces.

Howland Post, No. 48, of Fishkill; Commander Stephen Price; 24 men.

Carroll Post, No. 279, of Port Jervis; Commander Sol Van Etten; 75 men; Emmett's Band, 18 pieces.

Pratt Post, No. 127, of Kingston; Commander R. W. Anderson; 150 men; post drum corps.

Abram Vosburgh Post, No. 95, of Peekskill; Commander W. A. Sipperley; 75 men; band.

Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 38, New York; 100 men.

Waldron Post, No. 82, of Nyack; Commander Louis L. Robbins, 60 men, with Commander W. H. Myers and 20 men from Silliman Post, No. 172; band.

John Hancock Post, No. 253, of Nyack; Commander G. F. Morse; 40 men; band.

J. H. Ketcham Post, No. 88, of Wappinger's Falls; Commander James Fenton; 40 men; band.

Delegation from First Company, Washington Continental Guards, New York City; 24 men; drum corps, 12 pieces.

Independent Veteran Volunteers, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. W. Platto; 20 men.

Veterans of the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York State Volunteers.

Ununiformed Grand Army of the Republic Posts and delegations.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John R. Post; chief of staff, E. R. Harsbrouck.

Aids: George W. Townsend, Ward Belknap.

West Point Band, 30 pieces.

Knights Templar Battalion.

Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, of Newburgh; Eminent Sir Knight Jeremiah Searle; 100 men.

Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar, of Poughkeepsie; Eminent Sir Knight A. F. Lindley; 50 men.

Knights of Pythias Battalion.

Albany Uniformed Division, No. 2, of Albany; commander, Sir Knight M. J. Severence; 60 men.

Iona Uniformed Division, Haverstraw; commander, Sir Knight A. Bedell; 40 men.

Odd Fellows Battalion.

Brooklyn Uniformed Degree Camp, No. 2, of Brooklyn; commander, I. W. Reynor; 40 men.

Washington Uniformed Degree, No. 10, of New York City; commander, Lewis Noble; 40 men.

Highland Falls Lodge, No. 429, of Highland Falls; J. F. Tucker, N. G.; 40 men.

Cornwall Lodge, No. 340, of Cornwall; 25 men.

Minisink Lodge, No. 444, of West Town; 25 men.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

German Mannerchor of Newburgh; Theo. Ramstedt, president; 40 men.
Juvenile Temperance Association of Newburgh; George W. Bradley, president; 80 strong.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Chief Engineer Nicholas Powell.

Staff: Assistant Engineers of Newburgh Fire Department.

VISITING COMPANIES.

Sixth Battery Band, of Binghamton.

Alert Hose Company, No. 2, of Binghamton; J. W. Butler, foreman; 50 men.

Erie Cornet Band, of Port Jervis.

Delaware Hose Company, No. 2, of Port Jervis; E. B. Wilkinson, foreman; 40 men.

V. M. C. A. Band, of Yonkers.

Lady Washington Hose Company, No. 2, of Yonkers; James McVicar, foreman; 75 men.

Yonkers Brass Band, 15 pieces.

Hudson Hose Company, No. 4, of Yonkers; Benjamin Cline, foreman; 40 men.

Peekskill Cornet Band.

Courtland Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Peekskill; Charles R. Swain, foreman; 45 men.

North Tarrytown Fire Patrol, of North Tarrytown.

Tarrytown Cornet Band, 17 pieces.

Pocantico Hook and Ladder Company, of Tarrytown; John P. Kelly, foreman; 40 men.

Rhinebeck Brass Band, 14 pieces.

O. H. Booth Hose Company, No. 2, of Poughkeepsie; E. O. Caldwell, foreman; 60 men.

Hurley Brass Band, of Kingston.

Kingston Hose Company, No. 2, of Kingston; H. A. Burgan, foreman.

Goeller's Band, 14 pieces.

Weber Hose Company, No. 3, of Rondout; R. P. Carter, foreman; 27 men.

Band.

Protection Hose Company, No. 1, of Catskill; Spencer C. Phillips, foreman; 30 men.
Washington Hose Company, No. 3, of Newburgh; Henry Scott, foreman.

NEWBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Montgomery Band, of Montgomery, N. Y.

Brewster Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Newburgh; William W. Boyd, foreman.

Seventy-first Regiment Band, of New York.

Ringgold Hose Company, No. 1, of Newburgh; John Ernest, jr., foreman.

Twenty-first Regiment Band, of Poughkeepsie.

C. M. Leonard Steamer Company, No. 2, of Newburgh; C. S. McKissock, foreman.

Piano's Band, of Fishkill.

Columbian Hose Company, No. 2, of Newburgh; J. H. R. Strachan, foreman.

Millerton Band, of Millerton.

Highland Steamer Company, No. 3, of Newburgh; H. C. Mellor, foreman.

Eastman's College Band, of Poughkeepsie.

Chapman Hose Company, No. 4, of Newburgh; Thomas H. Burke, foreman.

Collins' Band, of Newburgh.

Washington Steamer Company, No. 4, of Newburgh; Alex. J. Blitt, foreman.

Cline's Albany City Band, of Albany.

Lawson Hose Company, No. 5, of Newburgh; D. C. Cameron, foreman.

FORMATION OF DIVISIONS.

The procession will be formed as follows:

First division on Grand street, right resting on Broadway.

Second division on Liberty street, right resting on Broadway.

Third division, right wing on Chambers street, right resting on Broadway; left wing (consisting of Grand Army Brigade and Veteran organizations) on Lander street, right resting on Broadway.

Fourth division on Johnston street, right resting on Broadway.

Fifth division on south side of Broadway, right resting on Lander street.

In forming divisions, care will be taken to leave Grand street open and to place line as close as possible to the sidewalks, in order to leave as much of the street open as possible for passage of troops.

THE MARCH.

When the "Attention" is sounded, marshals and assistant marshals of the first four divisions will cause their commands to form column. At the sound of the "Forward," the fourth division will

move down Broadway and halt, with its right resting on the west side of Lander street, and be brought to a front.

In same manner—

Left wing of third division will move forward until its right rests on the west side of Chambers street; right wing of third division until its right rests on west side of Liberty street; the second division until its right rests on the west side of Grand street.

As the left of each division or wing is uncovered, the next will promptly form column and follow.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march will be down Broadway to Colden, Colden to Water, Water to junction of Grand, Grand to Broadway, Broadway to Liberty, Liberty to South, South to Lander, Lander to Broadway, where, if time will admit, a counter-march will be made, and parade will be dismissed.

ROUTE OF ORGANIZATIONS TO THEIR PLACES IN LINE.

All local and other organizations arriving in the city previous to 10 a. m. will be conducted promptly at that hour by most direct route to their places in line.

Organizations arriving after 10 and before 10.50, will be conducted as follows:

Those landing at West Shore Depot will cross the square and proceed through Colden and Broadway to their places in line.

Those arriving by Erie road, up First, through Colden and Broadway, to their places in line.

Those landing at Long Dock or arriving by ferry, will move up Second to Water, Water to Colden, Colden to Broadway, thence to their places in line.

Those landing north of the ferry slip will proceed from place of landing to Fourth street, up Fourth to Water, southerly through Water to Colden, up Colden to Broadway, to their places in line.

Those landing south of Broadway will move up Washington street to Liberty, through Liberty to Broadway, thence to their places in line.

Organizations arriving after 10.30 will be formed as follows:

Fire companies on Fourth street, right resting on Water and left extending northward through Front.

Military organizations on South Water street, right resting at junction of Colden.

Civic organizations on Third, right resting on Water and left extending southward through Front.

From positions above indicated they will be placed in line as the divisions to which they belong pass through Water street.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES—2 P. M.

At 2 p. m. broadsides from the entire fleet will be fired, and the following exercises, arranged by the Committee of Five, will take place on Washington's Headquarters Grounds:

1. Introductory Overture, "William Tell"..... Cappa's 7th Regiment Band.
2. Assemblage called to order by Hon. Peter Ward, Mayor.
3. Prayer..... Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.
4. Te Deum, "We praise Thee, O God," by Dudley Buck.
   Grand Chorus of 500 Voices and Band.
5. Introduction of United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, President of the afternoon.
6. "Hail Columbia"..... Chorus and Band.
7. Reading of a Poem (original), "The Long Drama from '70 to '83."
   Wallace Bruce.
8. *a*. Seventh Regiment Grand Round, by Markstein. 1st, Guard fall in. 2d, Attention! 3d, Marching to inspect posts. 4th, Halt! 5th, Countersign. 6th, Marching back. 7th, Dismissal. 8th, Rejoicing.
   b. Chorus, "No King but God"..... H. R. Shelley.
9. Oration..... Hon. William M. Evarts.
10. "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel..... Chorus and Band.
11. Benediction..... Rev. J. Forsyth, D. D.
12. March..... Cappa's Band.

FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY AT 6.30 P. M.

The display, which will consist entirely of aerial fire-works, will be fired from three immense floats, anchored in the center of the river, as nearly as possible opposite the foot of Second street. From the two outer floats there will be cross-fires of rockets, bombs, etc., forming gigantic arches of many colors. From the center floats volleys of shells, batteries, etc., of variegated flowers, stars, gems, etc., will be set off, the combined effect of which will be reflected in the river, producing a spectacle of much grandeur and beauty.

The exhibition will be fired in the following

CLASSIFIED GROUPS.

1. Opening salute, colonial.
2. Balloons, fire-works' attachments.
3. Rocket display.
4. Shells, 18-inch, Japanese.
5. Batteries, mines, and serpents.
6. Rocket display.
7. Batteries, with serpents.
8. Shells, 18-inch, cross-fire.
9. Tourbillions, with cross-fire rockets.
10. Shells, 24-inch, "unexcelled."
11. Rockets, special effects.
12. Shells, 18-inch, Japanese.
13. Batteries, with mines of serpents.
14. Tourbillions, with star mines.
15. Rockets, parachute, special.
16. Shell batteries, with serpent mines.
17. Shells, 24-inch, "unexcelled."
18. Rockets, twin asteroid, etc., 4-pound.
19. Shells, 30-inch, mammoth spreaders.
20. Rockets, 6-pound.
21. Shells, 30-inch, aerial acre.
22. Grouped batteries.
23. Grand flight of 1,000 rockets.
24. Parting salute, colonial.

Extensive displays of fire-works will also be made at Fishkill, Temple Hill (New Windsor), and various other points in the vicinity. These will begin immediately after the close of the exhibition on the river.

CHAS. H. WEYGANT,
Marshal of the Day.

The programme of the day was carried out to the letter, and the display was one of the finest that has ever been witnessed in this country.

PARTICIPATION OF THE NAVY.

The part taken by the Navy in the celebration will appear from the following correspondence:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 10, 1883.

SIR: In answer to your request to be informed as to what part the Navy took at the Newburgh Centennial Celebration, I have the honor to state that the available vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, and the available vessels of the Training Squadron, under the command of Commander H. C. Taylor, were ordered to be present at Newburgh on the 18th of October, and to take such part in the celebration as should be thought proper by Admiral Cooper, or that should be agreed upon by the committee and himself. A copy of the Department's order to Admiral Cooper on the subject is herewith inclosed, together with a copy of his report made to the Department.

In addition to the commands mentioned above, the *Tallapoosa* reached Newburgh on the morning of the 18th of October, having on board the Secretary of the Navy, Commodore J. H. Upshur, Capt. J. H. Gillis, Commander T. F. Kane, Lieut. Aaron Ward, Assistant Postmaster-General R. A. Elmer, U. S. Marshal Joel B. Erhardt, and others, who took part in the celebration and were present at all the public ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. LEWIS BEACH,
House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1883.

SIR: The Department has been requested to have the Navy represented at the Newburgh Centennial Celebration, which occurs at that place on the 18th of October next.

With this in view, you will proceed to Newburgh, N. Y., by the time mentioned, with such vessels of your squadron as may be available, and place yourself in communication with the Executive Committee, and take such part in the celebration as you may deem proper, or that may be agreed upon by the committee and yourself.

Commodore Luce has received similar orders, but will report to you upon arrival, as the senior officer, for instructions.

Very respectfully,

ED. T. NICHOLS,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral GEORGE H. COOPER, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on North Atlantic Station.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP, TENNESSEE (1st rate),
New York Harbor, October 19, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, in compliance with its instructions, issued on the 7th August last, I proceeded to Newburgh, N. Y., on the 17th instant, with the *Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, and *Alliance*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for the purpose of participating in the Centennial Celebration at that place on the 18th instant.

After my arrival at Newburgh the commanding officers of the training-ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* reported to me for duty, with their vessels, during the celebration, thus increasing the squadron under my command to five vessels.

Previous to my arrival at Newburgh I had placed myself in communication with the Executive Committee, and had made the necessary preliminary arrangements for the participation of the Navy in the celebration. A few minutes after the flag-ship anchored off Newburgh a delegation, consisting of the members of the Executive Committee and other prominent citizens, came on board, and extended to myself and the officers a cordial welcome to Newburgh.

In compliance with the request of the committee I arranged to fire three national salutes from all the vessels, and to land the Naval Brigade on the day of the Centennial Celebration. I also arranged to make a display of fire-works from the vessels in the evening.

All the arrangements agreed upon by myself and the Executive Committee, were carried out to my entire satisfaction, and I believe to the satisfaction of the committee. I was much gratified with the conduct of all the officers and men under my command upon this occasion, and think the display by the Navy was in all respects creditable.

The commanding officers of the training-ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*, Commanders Taylor and Wise, assisted me heartily in all my plans for participating in the Centennial Celebration; and the facility with which their vessels conformed to the routine and organization of the North Atlantic Squadron, although their crews consist of young apprentices, gives evidence of much painstaking on the part of their officers, and indicates a high state of discipline on board the vessels.

I left Newburgh with *Tennessee* and *Alliance* at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 4.15 p. m. anchored off the Battery. The *Vandalia*, having lost an anchor off Newburgh, has been directed to remain at that place for two days to search for it, and then return to New York.

The training-ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* remained at Newburgh, with orders from me to comply with their original instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. Cooper,
Rear-Admiral Commanding U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

Hon. W. E. Chandler,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

EXERCISES AT THE CELEBRATION.

Upon the grand stand, which had been erected to the east of the Headquarters Building, in the presence of probably over twenty thousand persons, the following exercises were had:

PRAYER.

By Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

Almighty God, the Maker of heaven and earth, in whose hand are the destinies of nations, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, our fathers' God and ours, Thee we adore. Thou didst lead Joseph like a flock, and Thou didst go before our fathers, a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. For Thy care of them in the war for our Independence we bless and praise Thee to-day. On Thine omnipotent arm our Washington leaned; by Thee our armies were upheld; Thy right hand gave us victory and wrought our salvation. For this day, that commemorates the close of that long struggle and the establishment of peace, we thank Thee; and for the countless blessings that have ensued; for our existence as a nation; for civil and religious liberty; for law and order, and the prosperity of the country in which it is our privilege to dwell.

Above all, we thank Thee for Thy Son Jesus Christ, by whom we have the forgiveness of sin and the hope of eternal life.

And we invoke Thy benediction on our beloved country; the General Government and the several States and Territories; upon the President of the United States and all associated with him in his administration, and on all who are clothed with authority in the land, that they may guide and

govern in Thy fear and for the good of the people. Inspire all hearts with patriotism, obedience to law, and zeal for the honor of the nation. May the people be preserved in purity and all honesty, and in the self-sacrificing spirit of our fathers. Put an end, we pray Thee, to corruption, to self-seeking, and to godless ambition; and so may we be a happy people, whose God is the Lord.

Save us from internal dissension and from foreign war. May the peace of the nations be perpetual, while our country advances in every good work, to the glory of Thy great name.

Send us rain and sunshine and fruitful seasons in their turn, that the people may know Thee, the Giver of every good gift, and may rejoice in the manifestation of Thy continued love. Deliver us from those sins which provoke Thy displeasure, and cause Thy face to shine upon us, that we may be saved.

Bless the country and people from whom by the war of Independence we were separated; one with them in language, liberty, law, and faith in Thee, may we and they continue in peace and good-will, to promote each other's welfare and that of the human family.

And from our land may there go out into all lands the light of civil liberty and the light of the blessed Gospel, until the whole world rejoices in the freedom which we enjoy, and the King of kings rules in the hearts of men from the rising to the setting sun.

Hear us in heaven, Thy dwelling-place, O God, our Father; and to Thy name will we give the praise, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

ADDRESS.

By Senator Thomas F. Bayard, *of Delaware.*

My Fellow-Countrymen : I feel sensibly the honor of having been selected by the citizens of Newburgh to preside over the interesting ceremonies of to-day.

As a native of one of the thirteen States which originally formed the Union, I accept the honor of your selection in the name of Delaware, whose citizens treasure the memory of the part their ancestors bore in our united struggle for National Independence, and cherish the honest fame of their forefathers, whose fidelity and courage were well attested on the long line of battle-fields which stretches from Long Island to the Savannah River.

To-day we have here assembled from our homes in States far distant from each other, drawn together by a common impulse of the brotherhood of American citizenship; not as citizens of New York, nor of New Jersey, nor of Massachusetts, nor of Virginia, nor of Delaware; not as citizens of any State, but as citizens of the United States, to commemorate with joyful gratitude the sacrifices, the toils, sufferings, and virtues of the band of patriots whose united valor accomplished what their separate efforts could never possibly have achieved, and which have made us to-day the happy inheritors and possessors of liberty and independence under republican forms of government.

A full century has passed; and now that we find ourselves in the midst of a bountiful harvest of prosperity, possessing all the elements of wealth and power, let us gratefully cast our eyes in retrospect of the condition of things one hundred years ago on this very spot whereon we stand to-day.

That was the seed-time of American liberty and independence; this is the harvest home; and it is meet and just that we who to-day reap in joy and safety should remember those who sowed in toil and danger.

This meeting was fitly opened by the voice of reverential praise and prayer to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in the hollow of whose hand rests the fate of men and nations, and whose providential care is so plainly discernible in the control of the marvelous struggle which our forefathers—a scanty band—conducted to a successful termination under conditions that oftentimes seemed to forbid even hope and amid difficulties and adversities almost impossible now to conceive.

Who can read the history of the eight eventful years of war from 1775 to 1783, even at this lapse of time, without breathless interest and agitation, mingled with wonder at the result? He who can rise from its perusal without a realizing sense, an absolute conviction, of the presence of the hand of an overruling Providence in human affairs, must indeed be strangely and abnormally constituted; and he who fails to comprehend the true value of the virtues which marked the characters of the men of that period, who were the instruments of Providence in bringing forth strength out of weakness and victory out of defeat, can know but little of the true origin of our present happy condition, of the methods by which it was attained, and the conditions under which alone we can hope to preserve it.

With minds and hearts freed from the asperities, jealousies, and misunderstandings which may have been engendered by the political differences and personal ambitions of our time, let us, forsaking all such things, return to the day whose hundredth anniversary we celebrate.

It was the day on which the Continental Congress issued its proclamation announcing the end of "a contest involving the essential rights of human nature," and invoked Divine aid "to give wisdom and unanimity to our public councils,

to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and inspire them all with an earnest regard for the national honor and interest."

The Congress was then in session at Princeton, in New Jersey, whither it had withdrawn from Philadelphia by reason of the turbulence of a discontented and mutinous portion of the Army; and Washington, having suppressed the disorder, had, at the request of Congress, left the Headquarters of the Army at Newburgh, and taken up quarters at Rocky Hill, a few miles distant from Princeton.

There is a happy coincidence in the day of this proclamation, for it is also the anniversary of the victory at Yorktown, October 18, 1781, followed by the capitulation, on the 19th, of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, and the virtual end of the war; for no battle of importance was fought after that date.

When the news of the preliminary treaty of peace, which had been signed at Paris, January 20, 1783, was conveyed to this country by an armed French vessel, well named *The Triumph*, Congress issued a proclamation of the event, under date of April 11, 1783, and Washington promulgated from these Headquarters his memorable order for the cessation of hostilities, and recalled the fact that its date, April 19, was the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, where the first blood had been shed in the struggle for American Independence, eight years before, and which was now crowned with complete success.

On October 18, 1783, Congress issued proclamation of the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. General Henry Knox, the brave book-seller of Boston, whose robust frame of mind and body made him so distinguished and impressive a figure in the great struggle, and whose patriotic virtues and abilities brought him so close in peace and in war to the heart and confidence of his great leader, was then in command at West Point, and by him was the action of Congress made known to the Army; congratulations were tendered upon the prospect of a permanent and honorable

peace, and thanks awarded to the Army for long, eminent, and faithful services. Its final disbandment was announced in these words:

> It is our will and pleasure that such part of the Federal Army as stands engaged to serve during the war, and as by our acts of May 26, June 11, August 9, and September 26 last were furloughed, shall from and after November 3 next be absolutely discharged by virtue of this proclamation from said service.

And well was it that, under the wise recommendation of Washington, these recited orders for furloughs had been liberally granted, and that officers and privates had been freely allowed, ever since early spring, to go back to their homes, until but a comparatively small body remained in arms; for upon these brave men had fallen the chief stress and burden of the struggle, its sufferings and exposures. The perils of war had been dreadfully aggravated by want of proper supplies, and still more by a delusive system of paper money. The miseries brought upon them by the fiction of an irredeemable paper currency were equal to all their other woes combined. Their starving families, their honorable debts, their daily needs, were all subjected to the curse of a depreciated and vitiated currency.

> What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

Yet this was done by the Congress to the brave men who had so fought and bled to establish their country's liberties, and claimed no more than their stipulated pay, which they never received; and, despite reiterated promises and "fine words"—promises which were never kept and words which were mere breath, "mouth honor"—the Army was disbanded and melted away; not without angry remonstrances; not without serious threatenings; not, indeed, without proposed treasonable organizations, which last Washington withered with his fiery indignation and ground to powder under his feet.

Never was the weight of his personal character with the armies he led more strikingly manifested, nor its value to the country proven more importantly, than in this dangerous crisis, when the crown of unchastened power and military ambition was held out to his grasp, only to be dashed to the earth by a love of country, which never for a moment was obscured by personal interest or ambition.

If art is ever to preserve in marble or on canvas a true likeness in soul and body of this great man, the occasion of his thus putting under his feet the solicitations of unlawful ambition will surely be selected.

Yet Washington never ceased, so long as he survived, to urge the just claims of his suffering companions in arms; and his name at least is without reproach for the sins of omission in this regard, which have never been repaired, and which I fear now have become irremediable.

Standing here in the sunshine of this October day, with all the glories of earth and sky enveloping a landscape singular in its beauty, how powerfully do the local features appeal to us!

This ancient mansion, built by a Huguenot emigrant one hundred and thirty-three years ago, who sought and found in this land religious as well as civil liberty, was occupied for the year next preceding the disbandment of the Army as the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief. And, fortunately, the arm of public preservation has been thrown around it by the State of New York, by whom it was purchased, and since 1850 it has been in the hands of trustees, to be preserved as nearly as possible in the condition in which Washington left it a hundred years ago.

Faithfully and well this trust has been administered, and the homely and simple features of the dwelling inside and out have been carefully maintained; relics of the war have been here collected, and, in pious pilgrimage, the generations of this and future days can repair hither to note with reverential interest the simple habits of the founders of the Great Republic. The mansion is in itself an impressive

orator, and its consecration and conservation as the casket of patriotic memories is a duty which will faithfully be fulfilled.

It is also a subject of congratulation that the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of New York have joined in recognition and gratification of the wishes of the American people by appropriating funds for the erection upon these grounds of a memorial column. To-day, in the presence of the Governors of many of the States; of representative bodies of the volunteer soldiery and militia of the several States; of detachments from the Army and Navy of the United States; of this vast concourse of American citizens, and beneath the folds of our national ensign, it was intended that the corner-stone should have been laid; but this has unavoidably been delayed. Soon, however, the column will arise, a conspicuous and attractive feature, to which the inquiring glance of every traveler upon the lines of railway or the bosom of the majestic river that flows past its base will be lifted; and so may it stand forever, pointing heavenward, to perpetuate remembrance of the courage and devotion of the patriotic Army whose last Headquarters were upon this spot.

Standing upon this commanding height, what a wealth of historic scenery is spread before us! The noble river flows in the serenity of its beauty and calm strength, just as it did nearly three centuries ago, when the hardy and adventurous Dutch navigator, whose name it bears, first cast anchor in the bay that lies below us. A little later and the flag of Holland yielded place to that of Great Britain. Another century passed, and the flag of the American Union of States was raised, and has now for more than one hundred years floated in placid security above these waters, the symbol of the controlling and unquestioned authority of a government truly deriving "its powers from the consent of the governed."

Yet, as we cast our eyes down this beautiful channel of the Hudson until they rest upon West Point, memories arise of mingled shame and honor. Then, as now, human-

ity exhibited its weakness as well as its strength; its selfishness as well as its self-sacrifice; its baseness as well as its nobility. The same place that reminds us of George Washington recalls Benedict Arnold.

The dangers to the cause of American liberty at that early day were from within as well as from without. There were traitors and peculators, and faint and false hearted time-servers; and great was the embarrassment and sore the distress they caused and the injuries they inflicted upon the struggling patriots.

It is to be hoped that one result of this and other commemorations of the historic events of the Revolutionary period may induce among our countrymen a more careful revision and study of those times, and a realization of the difficulties and dangers which our forefathers surmounted in their toilsome journey to Independence and national existence. In the words of Hopkinson, let us be "ever mindful what it cost."

If we look for the causes of the success of the arms of the United Colonies, of "the embattled farmers" who withstood the mighty armaments of Great Britain, we discern not alone valor and determination born of a holy and unconquerable resolve to die as freemen rather than live as slaves, but also the rigid enforcement of the simple and practical virtues essential to a people so weak in wealth and resources. The men who led that struggle were personally rigidly honest and honorable, and with close and painful economy they underwent the severest privations, which were essential to save and to spare the slender treasury of their country. Had these unshowy and simple virtues been replaced by a careless and lavish prodigality; had an easy, pleasure-loving self-indulgence and luxury been substituted for stern self-denial and frugality, how soon would the contest have been brought to a fatal close!

How can the influence of the personal example set by Washington and his associates be overrated in giving a

tone of unselfish devotion and sterling integrity in public service? Do you remember his words to Congress in his first address as President of the United States?

> When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and, being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates of the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

How high and clearly-cut against the sky of history rises the column of the personal character of these patriot sires, crowned with strict honesty and clean-handed integrity, not one of whom ever grew rich in office or attempted to fatten at the public cost, but many of whom became poor by devoting themselves to the advancement of their country.

Such are the personal qualities that make a nation; and, as the success in obtaining American Independence was chiefly due to them, so the cause of their adversaries was proportionately weakened by the prevalence of mercenary sentiments, which demoralized the forces sent for our destruction. Much light has been lately thrown upon the inner history of the administration of the British Government during the reign of George III, whilst the war against the Colonies was being waged so unrelentingly, and the picture drawn by Trevelyan, in his life of Charles James Fox, of the "spoils system" of that day accounts for much of the disaster and disappointment that awaited the attempts to subdue the Colonies and added such fearful sums to the British debt. According to this writer, the official circles of the Kingdom were honey-combed with corruption; offices of honor

and importance were held but as merchandise; the spirit of public plunder reigned supreme. "Members of Parliament bought their seats and then sold themselves. The King himself selected, as his special department, the manipulation of the House of Commons; he furnished the means and minutely audited the expenditures of corruption. Every reformer of abuses who had got hold of a thread of jobbery which was strangling the commonwealth was discouraged from following the clew by the certainty that it would lead him sooner or later to the door of the royal closet."

Thus venality and servility became ingrained in every branch of the public service, and disinterested patriotism was relegated into obscurity. The names of commanding officers on sea and on shore in the campaigns against America have been associated with transactions which prove that their abilities were directed against the public exchequer rather than against the forces of the enemy. Again says Trevelyan:

> The King knew the secret history of all the hucksters of politics, the amount at which they appraised themselves, the form in which they got their price, and the extent to which they were earning their pay by close attendance and blind subservience. * * * He was at home in the darkest corners of the political workshop, and up to the elbows in those processes which a high-minded statesman sternly forbids, and which even a statesman who is not high-minded leaves to be conducted by others.

Contrast this wretched picture with the conduct of the men who led the American colonists through the long and arduous struggle for their liberties.

It was a war on the one side for dominion, regardless of justice, by a rich and powerful empire, whose forces were wielded under an administration weakened by corruption, immorality, and profligate expenditure; in which patriotic objects were but little regarded, and the gratification of passion stood in lieu of a conscientious pursuit of the public welfare. On the other side, with forces numerically feeble

and almost wholly unsupplied with the sinews of war, a scanty band of agricultural colonists, animated by a pure and lofty love of liberty, standing in defense of their birthrights of home and fireside, sustained by a religious faith in the justice of their cause, and aided by the practice of honesty and frugality in the administration of their resources, emerged from the unequal contest victorious and unstained.

Look to-day at the carefully-kept accounts of Washington's personal expenditures as Commander-in-chief of the forces, filed by him at the close of the war in the Department of State: marvels of honest precision and models in character. Scan closely the personal characters of the counselors he selected for his Cabinet. The first, General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; next, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; then, Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General; and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. For the Supreme Court he selected John Jay as the Chief-Justice, and Rutledge, Wilson, Cushing, Blair, and Iredell as associate justices. Every name is lustrous with virtue and talents; upon the character of none rests the slightest cloud. Each of these upright and patriotic men accepted the creed of Burke: "The principles of true politics are those of morality enlarged;" and public confidence naturally followed, ratifying and approving his choice of counselors. Such men are the proper depositaries of public power at all times and under any form of government; and well is it for a people when such men occupy their highest stations.

By such nominations Washington was putting in practice the precepts he had given to the governors of all the States in a circular letter, written on June 8, 1783, from these Headquarters. Said he:

> This is the moment to give such a tone to our Federal Government as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the power of the Union and annihilating the cement of the Confederation.

And then he continues in such words of patriotic counsel, that you must permit me to recall them, and ask you to engrave them on your memories:

Four things are essential to the well-being and existence of the United States as an independent power:

First. The indissoluble Union of the States under one federal head.

Second. A sacred regard to public justice.

Third. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.

Fourth. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their admitted advantages for the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which that glorious fabric of our independence and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis, and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overthrow the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration and severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

Even then, standing on the threshold of a great future, his patriotic eye discerned the essentials upon which his country must rely for its safety and progress. His counsels, wise and true then, are equally so and as valuable to-day; and it is well for us, in considering the safety and well-being of the vast superstructure of population, wealth, and varied human interests which has been built upon the foundations laid by Washington and his associates a century ago, to remember from what materials its strength was derived, and to what principles it owes its permanence and must depend for its future safety.

In stating the reasons and objects of this impressive convocation I have detained you longer perhaps than I had a right, but the earnestness of my feelings as an American citizen, my sincere desire to keep alive the glorious traditions of the early heroism of our history, must plead my excuse.

On behalf of the committee charged with conducting these exercises I bid you all welcome in the name of our common American citizenship, and congratulate you that we are now to have the privilege of listening to an address appropriate to the occasion by a distinguished citizen of the State of New York, who has held high places in the public service with honor to himself and benefit to the country. I have the honor and pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. William M. Evarts.

ORATION

By Hon. William M. Evarts, *of New York.*

What measure or limit can there or should there be to the joy and pride with which a great, fortunate, prosperous, and powerful people looks back upon the men, the action, and the events which have determined their destiny and made sure their happiness? In every form and with every degree of interest and zeal, such a people does insist, and should insist, that these glories of their inheritance shall never fade from the eyes of themselves or their posterity. The scenes where momentous transactions have had their birth they will mark with durable monuments; they will search out and commemorate every noble purpose and every virtuous act which have made up the collective force and secured the general triumph; they will emblazon with their admiration and their gratitude the names and deeds of the illustrious actors in these great affairs; and, finally, they will swell the impulse and volume of the impressions of the heroic past, which they preserve and transmit to their descendants with their own homage and applause.

These natural and necessary sentiments and habits of a generous and grateful people are constant and should be perpetual. Their disuse or decay will not dim the luster of the historic period, but simply mark, alas! the degeneracy of the later times, and forebode the failure, or at least the eclipse, of the splendid fortunes which have proved too weighty for the shrunken virtues of unworthy heirs.

But though the fires of a people's gratitude and veneration for the founders and preservers of a nation should never be suffered to go out upon the altar, there needs must occur epochs for the excitement and display of these feelings, which will brighten their flame and fill the whole air with

their warmth and light. Such an enlivenment of popular enthusiasm over the principal events and famous characters of our civil and military history was a conspicuous attendant of our great civil war. It animated the whole public mind with love of the great country and devotion to the beneficent institutions which our fathers' wisdom and courage had prepared as a habitation of liberty and justice for their descendants forever. It inspirited the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the men and the women, the scholar and the plowman, the soldier and the statesman, to vie with the toil and hardships in which the foundations of the great structure were laid by heroic ancestors, and, by equal labors and sacrifices, to preserve, defend, and perpetuate, for our remotest posterity, an unmutilated territory and an uncorrupted constitution. The examples, the precepts of the fathers were the model and the guide of their children. They agitated the whole mass of patriotism and power which a free, a brave, an intelligent, a strenuous people placed at the service of a government they adored against a rebellion they abhorred. Let later generations, in the assured enjoyment of the great heritage, debate how the sum of their admiration or gratitude shall be distributed between the founders and the preservers of their constituted liberties. For ourselves, we are content to say and to feel that "the glory of children are their fathers," and to lay the mighty heroism of our own day as a gift upon the altar of our country, to enrich the name and the fame of the founders of the Republic.

But a renewal of a people's reverence and affection for the founders of their nation may justly be connected with the mere revolution of time, and the recurrence of dates marking the lapse of an important period in the measure of human affairs. Such a period, in the common judgment of mankind, is noted by the expiration of a hundred years. So durable an impression upon the course of things itself gives significance to an event, and when the event is one,

in its essential character, of moment and the highest dignity, its centennial inevitably revives its memory and awakens public attention.

The first outbreak of armed resistance to British authority in the Colonies occurred on the 19th of April, 1775, at Concord, in Massachusetts, where was fired "the shot heard round the world." On the 19th of April, 1783, near the spot where we now stand, was read to the armies of the United States, by the order of General Washington, their Commander-in-chief, a proclamation of Congress, directing a cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. Within this space of precisely eight years, then, are comprehended all the military transactions of the Revolutionary War. The corresponding centennial period has witnessed the celebration of the principal incidents of the glorious and successful conduct of our arms, and their final triumph. These celebrations have followed the course of military operations over the whole theater of the war. Sometimes they have engaged the attention of local pride and interest only, and in other instances they have enlisted the general attention of the people and the active participation of the Government. In all, one spirit and one purpose have shaped the popular demonstrations and inspired the commemorative addresses. This spirit and this purpose have been, not of rivalry or of discord, but of unison and unbroken sympathy and enthusiasm in the grand effort and the grand result which made us a free, independent, and united people; which established a government adequate for the maintenance of our constituted liberties against domestic danger and foreign menace, and which are justified, to the general judgment of mankind, as the greatest transaction of recorded history and the most beneficent fabric of human institution which the world has witnessed.

Accordingly, the battles of the war, beginning with Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, embracing Bennington and Saratoga, and ending with the siege and surrender of

Yorktown, have in turn been made the occasion of spirited and impressive celebrations. The valor of the soldiers; their unflinching endurance of hunger and cold and every form and degree of suffering and hardship; their progress in discipline till they could face and overcome the regular troops of the great military power with which we were engaged; the bravery, the skill, the genius of their commanders; the patience and persistence of their campaigns and their strategy; their fortunes and their victories—these all were recalled by the chosen orators, these all received the plaudits of the gathered crowds, all touched their hearts, moved now to the tenderness of tears, and, again, inflamed and aroused as at the sound of a trumpet.

In the midst of these festive pomps and proud gratulations of our people at the triumphant issue of our arms in the war of the Revolution, the sobriety of their judgment and their instinctive subordination of military glory to civic greatness were exhibited in the pre-eminence given to the commemoration of the great central deliberative transaction, in the service of which all the heroism and successes of the war had their motive and their end. I mean, to be sure, the Declaration of Independence, a civic transaction of which history has no parallel, and which must stand ever to the admiring esteem of statesmen and philosophers, as it does in the unquestioning faith of our whole people, as the consummate work of the most profound wisdom and the most intrepid courage which a political assembly has ever exhibited. Fit indeed was it that upon the centennial of that transaction the nation to which it gave birth should invite the other nations of the world to a generous comparison of the arts, the power, the victories of peace. The concourse of our own population, the attendance of foreign visitors from all quarters of the globe, witnessed and formed part of the grand demonstration of the greatness of the new nation, which had thus been born in a day, and of the benign influences upon which it relied to make good its claims upon the attention and respect of the world.

This continuous and manifold presentation to the homage and applause of our countrymen of the course of that marvelous succession of events of which the centennial dates had recurred, had left unmarked one stage and act of the great drama—that stage and act which this vast assemblage has collected to celebrate to-day.

In the interval between the surrender of the British army to the combined forces of the United States and of France at Yorktown and the definitive treaty of peace, by which the results of the war, as establishing our independence, were recognized by Great Britain, our armies were encamped upon these neighboring fields. Upon this very spot Washington had his headquarters. The other great generals of the patriotic Army were disposed all about this, the central position.

The disaster to the British arms in Virginia was regarded as the last battle of the war. This victory in the field was counted by us as the complete and final triumph of our cause. France, our generous ally in the darkest days of our conflict, shared in the opinion that the military operations of the war were closed at Yorktown. The suddenness and the completeness of the discomfiture of the British arms made the approaches to the settlement of the terms of peace the more uncertain and the more tedious. The British prime minister, Lord North, we are told by the messenger who conveyed to him the intelligence of the surrender of Cornwallis, received the news "like a bullet in his heart."

The pacification of Europe, through the firmness of the friendship of France, waited upon the completion of our independence in its treaty recognition by the mother country. But so grave a transaction, besides being repugnant to the pride of England and intolerable to the temper of her King, involved the questions of boundaries to the new sovereignty, of extra-territorial privileges, of participation in common rights which were incapable of partition. Meanwhile, the American armies must await, inactive,

the slow result of these complex negotiations. They must be held in readiness for the renewal of hostilities if the expectations of peace and independence should be disappointed. The exigencies of the public service must control, and for an indefinite period, the conduct of an army which had no reason for its existence but the country's need of its service in a defensive war, and must maintain the hold for that army's support upon the voluntary aids of the States, when both army and people believed the war was over and its ends secured.

This ordeal of the virtue of these citizen soldiers, of the steadfastness and authority of these republican officers; this trial anew of the great qualities of Washington; this test of the unbalanced scheme of the Revolutionary Government, were all passed through in the experience of the eighteen months that the Army was disposed in its cantonments on these surrounding fields, and its Commander-in-chief occupied these Headquarters at Newburgh.

The occurrences which would mark this peculiar situation of war without hostilities, without securities of peace, would necessarily be interesting; they proved to be momentous. In moral and political sequence, as well as in time, they closed the heroic period of our history. Their celebration here and to-day completes the pious duty with which this era of power and prosperity gratefully commemorates the days to which it traces their growth.

The intrinsic interest of the occurrences which followed one another during the transition of the people and of the Army from war to peace has attracted great attention to this chapter of our Revolutionary history. It is no wonder, then, that the populous communities that have grown up around and upon the scenes of these transactions; that have been brought up upon the traditions, the associations, the inspirations of the place, should have felt a sensible interest in their commemoration and illustration by suitable monuments and appropriate ceremonies. The government of the

State has created a permanent protective trust to preserve from change, injury, or decay the edifice made sacred by its occupation for so long a period by Washington as a home for himself and his wife, and as the hospitable resort of the distinguished generals that were grouped about him. An equal zeal has provided for the restoration of the famous building, known as the "Temple," within whose walls were so often collected, for religious worship and for public deliberations, the soldiers and the officers of the patriot Army during this their last encampment.

So great and general, so serious and momentous interests, however, clustered about these scenes, that neither to local attachment nor to State pride exclusively could the duties and the ceremonies of this celebration be properly committed. The Congress of the United States resolved that a joint select committee of the two houses should be appointed, whose duty it should be "to make, independently, of itself, or in connection with the trustees of Washington's Headquarters and the Citizens' Committee, all necessary arrangements for a befitting celebration of the centennial ceremonies commemorative of Washington's refusal to accept a crown, the proclamation of peace, the disbandment of the Army, and other notable Revolutionary events, to be held at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh and State of New York." Under, then, these united auspices of the city, the State, and the Nation this public celebration is held, and by the favor and invitation of the committee of the two houses of Congress I enjoy the privilege of taking part in it.

The commemoration was further and justly recognized by Congress as of national concern by a judicious appropriation from the Treasury for the erection of a suitable monument upon these grounds, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which here took place. This action of Congress, taken with great unanimity, shows the public judgment of the importance of these last acts in the Revolutionary period, in themselves and in

their influence upon the complete and fortunate determination of our political institutions and our national life. That this estimate is but a just measure of these occurrences will appear from even a summary examination of their nature and of the public situation which gave rise to them.

Our affairs had reached that stage when the minds of all men occupying conspicuous and responsible positions, either in civil or military employment, were engaged in solicitous consideration of the great problem of the immediate future of the people and the Government. The motives, the objects, the sentiments, and the passions that had formed the substantial and the adequate basis for unity of action by the different Colonies; that had knit together the friendships and fellowships of their public men; that had secured co-operation in matters of civil prudence and of military combination, were about to come to an end. Nay, more; they were to be replaced, it was feared, by tendencies and influences in which diversities of interests, personal jealousies and competitions, discordant opinions and active animosities would, on the ordinary calculations of human character and conduct, have the upper hand. Every reflecting mind was more and more distressed with the conviction that the common oppressions, the common resentments, the common deliberations, and the combined action which had kept alive the prodigious energies of the heroic struggle of a feeble people against a common and powerful enemy, would lose their cohesion and their momentum in their complete attainment of the common end—would all be swallowed up in the final victory. Whether or not new experiences, new dangers, and new necessities would teach new lessons of wisdom and supply a working force to mold and weld into unity and strength the scattered forces of these separate communities, when liberated from the inexorable pressure which had held them together, was a speculation which filled with anxiety the public mind. But the hope, the forecast, the faith that would solve all these doubts in the ultimate outcome did

not meet the instant urgency of the question of the immediate means and agencies to be employed to avoid an evil catastrophe and smooth the progress to the establishment of a competent and united government.

If these anxious speculations, if these distressing uncertainties occupied the thoughts of men in civil authority and formed the staple of popular discussion, we may easily understand how, in this long period of military inaction, they pressed with special anxieties upon the minds of the officers and the men of the Revolutionary Army. For the statesmen and magistrates, for the leaders of public opinion as well as for the mass of the people all over the country, the assured triumph of our arms and the establishment of our independence carried with them emotions of supreme personal satisfaction, and offered prospects of new honors and larger spheres of activity for civil ambition and new avenues of wealth and prosperity for energy and industry. If to the more circumspect and the more far-seeing the mists of doubt obscured these prospects, and vicissitudes, mischances, blunders, and disasters were counted among the probable experiences which might attend the progress of the Colonies, in their new political relations to each other, to a full development of unity and strength, these solicitudes were public and general, not personal or particular. Everybody was willing to accept his share of the common fortunes and bear his part in the common dangers or disappointments which might prove inseparable from citizenship in the new Republic. The glory of success, the pride of independence, the joy of new-born greatness colored everything for the great body of the people with bright anticipations for the future.

To the officers and men of the Army as they lay in these encampments, and to their comrades on other fields or scattered on leave and furlough, the near future presented itself in quite a different aspect, and their own share in it gave rise to sharp anxieties and harassing perplexities. Seven

long years of military service, of enforced disuse of the peaceful occupations of life, even if age and wounds and hardships had not seriously reduced health of body, or vigor of mind, or buoyancy of spirits and of hope, had broken the whole tenor of their lives and disabled them from competition, on equal terms, for the moderate successes of the narrow industries of a poor and frugal people. The rank and file would find the places which they would have occupied, had they not obeyed the call of their country to arms, filled by others. The officers must expect that the liberal professions, the public employments, the gainful pursuits of trade would be closed against them; for the indispensable period and stage of preparation and apprenticeship had been lost to them forever while they were learning and practicing the art of war, which victory was to make useless to them for all their lives. The living sense of obligation to these officers and men for placing their lives and fortunes at the service and staking them upon the issues of war, which had been none too hearty or profuse while their services were needed and their courage and constancy were under immediate and admiring observation, they must conclude would not long persist after their services were ended and their courage and constancy had borne all their fruits.

If the aspect of the future was thus disconsolate to these veterans when they looked at the general mass of the people, in which they were soon to be swallowed up, it gained only a deeper color of sadness when they turned their eyes to the Revolutionary Government, in whose service so much of their lives had been exhausted and their unmeasured triumph had been achieved. Even in the urgencies of the war, at the most critical periods, when adequate supplies of money and men meant assurance of success and their denial certain disaster, the laxity of the ties by which the State governments were held together under the central authority had been painfully evident.

Already the natural and necessary tendency of the final

military successes and the dawn of conclusive and permanent peace showed itself in progressive inattention of the Congress to the rights and the wants of the Army, and of the States to the requisitions and authority of the Congress. It looked, indeed, to the soldiers as they lay in their tents, to the officers as they compared opinions in their messes or gathered about headquarters for news and for encouragement, as if the Revolutionary Government would decay, or even dissolve before their eyes, and the States would neglect, or even repudiate, the obligations to the Army which they were so slow to perform to the authentic Government which they had authorized to raise and support that Army to conduct the war, and, on its successful issue, to conclude the peace.

Nor were these forebodings for the future, these distrusts of the present, vague or speculative. The Army, with a patience and good temper which can escape admiration only when they escape observation, had waited upon Congress, through correspondence and by committees, with calm, convincing, earnest, and pointed expositions of their sufferings and their solicitudes. These communications had included a just insistence upon their rights, a self-respecting assertion of their merits, an explicit statement of their expectations, and a vivid portrayal of their difficulties, their doubts, and their fears.

With the utmost candor and good faith the soldiers and officers of the Army had impressed upon the collective Congress, upon the Governors of the States, upon the great statesmen and patriots in civil life throughout the country, as individuals, that the situation would no longer bear delay; that the temper of the sufferers could no longer brook neglect. As, nevertheless, no efficient public action followed, no genuine or responsible assurance of future action was held out, still more persistent pressure, still more vehement remonstrance ensued. These should have made evident to the Congress and the States, as they evinced on the part of

the Army, a spreading conviction that the time for argument, for deliberation, for forbearance, was passing away, and that immediate action for the Army's necessities, or by the Army for its own protection, must end the weary delay.

As the months wore away, and the situation, to the apprehension of these sober-minded and patriotic officers and men, showed no amelioration, discouragement gave place to despair. The great Commander-in-chief had given to their views and demands his full support. He had approved the statements and enforced the arguments, the entreaties, the remonstrances with which they had urged them upon the Congress and the country. He sympathized, to the bottom of his heart, in the worthiness of their claims upon the justice and the gratitude of the Government and the people alike, and in the indignation which filled their breasts at the slackness and indifference with which they were treated. This earnest and faithful, this affectionate and intrepid, support of their rights and their resentments by the great commander could not increase their love or deepen their reverence for him, for these were already immeasurable. But when his great authority failed to gain that effectual attention which the urgency of their affairs demanded, they felt that the faults in the frame and scheme of government—to which alone, and not at all to the personal indifference or incompetency of its members, they attributed this failure of justice and duty to the Army—were neither casual, nor partial, nor temporary. Upon this aspect and estimate they brooded, and cast about for some recourse that should meet the necessities of the Army, the interests of the people, both instant and permanent, and all the exigencies of good government for the nascent nation.

For this juncture of the general need, for this failure of the existing forces, for this crumbling confidence, for this confusion of the old and the new, for this dark and clouded transition from the forsaken past to the undiscovered and unformed future, there seemed but one real, one known, one

adequate basis upon which faith, justice, and safety for all—for Army, Government, and People—could be built up. This basis was the name, the fame, the power, the character of Washington. These were the one possession of the new nation about which all minds, all hearts could gather; and add to his incomparable majesty of virtue, of dignity, of personal faculty, of universal service, and of unbroken fortune, that homage and applause of all his countrymen, which should sober all doubts, dispel all fears, realize all hopes, satisfy all needs, put to flight all theories, all schemes, all discords, all experiments, all fancies, all treasons, and on this new scene, the fullness of time being come, present the crowning glory before the eyes of all men of what till now had been but the vision of political enthusiasm, "A Patriot King at the head of a United People."

This, I am quite sure, my countrymen, is the true explanation of the rash and sudden movement of the patriotic Army to raise up for a patriotic people a patriotic king. In the brief record of this transaction, in the character of those engaged in it, in the circumstances surrounding them, in the motives and influences playing upon their minds, in the objects in view, and in the supposed value in their eyes of this last resort, I see no trace or suspicion of any vulgar, sordid, or selfish preference of the trappings of royalty, or of the drippings of a court, or of grades, or ranks, or titles, or classes among the people, over the simple and equal institutions which were the habit then, as they have since proved the glory and strength, of the nation. No motive but love of country, no object less worthy than the safety of the people, suggested this bright vision of an ideal monarchy, in which everything was romantic, in the sober light of our days, except the greatness and the goodness of Washington.

We must, owever, understand that this step on the part of the Army must have been long reflected on, widely considered, and have received a large, if not a general, concurrence of opinion, before the officers could have deputed one

of their number to impart this their design to Washington. No one could have conceived that any such design could be tolerated, entertained, much less embraced, by their loved, their revered commander, under any less elevated aspect than that of a mere love of country, a mere compulsion of duty. The depth, the sincerity, the purity of their own sentiments on this profound interest of the new nation are guarantied by the simple fact that they made bold to submit it to the honest-hearted, clear-headed defender and protector of liberty and independence.

I will not debate, his countrymen have no need to debate, what serious discredit or disaster, what immediate or permanent disorder might have disturbed the noble progress of our people from war to peace, from the inarticulate frame of the imperfect Government to the grand and solid structure of the Constitution and the Union, if the man to whom and for whom this project was proposed had been less wise, less good, less great than Washington. In this critical posture of public affairs, which he painfully felt, before this sudden evidence of the length and breadth and depth to which these dangerous speculations had spread and penetrated in his beloved, his trusted, his faithful, his devoted Army, the rapid intelligence and prompt decision of their hero, their commander, their chosen master and king, frightened with his awful frown, crushed with his fierce indignation, the pernicious scheme, and confounded all its projectors and supporters. His words were few and simple, uttered without parade, and with a sense of shame that he should need to say in words what his whole life had expressed: "Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the Army as you have expressed and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. * * * I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs

that can befall my country. * * * Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature."

These modest Headquarters are no Lupercal, nor was honest Colonel Nicola a second Antony; the rugged republican army that lay here encamped were not the Roman legions or the Roman mob, and Washington was not a Julius Cæsar. No wonder that the greatest orator of the first age of our Government, Fisher Ames, said, and Webster, the greatest orator of his day, repeated, "Washington changed mankind's ideas of political greatness." No wonder that his countrymen to-day, led by the Congress of this great Republic, celebrate the transaction and the scene where Washington refused to accept a crown.

But this event, notable and noted as it was, was soon followed by another of the gravest importance, upon this same scene and with the same actors. The same discontents and anxieties of the Army which had sought their satisfaction in a new form and frame of government, when this design was baffled and suppressed by the authority of Washington, meditated an assertion of military power to coerce the slow and feeble justice of the existing Government into an active attention to the rights of the Army, and a prompt succor of their sufferings and redress of their wrongs. This contemplated and prepared movement of the Army gave to Washington the most serious concern, excited his most energetic action, and was overthrown by him with consummate wisdom and courage.

The soldiers and their officers were all without present pay, had long wearily awaited the settlement of accounts and of arrears, and were passing from suspense into despair as to any provision for these, as well as for their future maintenance, when they should no longer be necessary, and, perhaps, no longer be remembered. The resolution of Con-

gress, passed in October, 1780, granting half-pay for life to the officers, was but the engagement of a Government without funds or credit for its performance. The alternatives of prospective provision of a Continental fund, or of the several States undertaking to meet this burden of the half-pay, seemed equally hopeless, for neither a constitutional majority of the States in Congress nor the individual States favored the measure itself. The proposed commutation of the half-pay for life for a gross sum, which the Army might be willing to accept, had come to no head in the public councils or in the public mind. In December, 1782, the officers of the Army here encamped had intrusted to a committee of their number a careful and impressive memorial for presentation to and prosecution before Congress. This memorial set forth in serious terms the grievances of which the Army complained and the deplorable straits to which they were reduced by the continual failure of the civil authorities to heed and relieve their distressed condition. This committee had been competent and faithful in the discharge of their trust, and in February, 1783, had communicated the failure of any actual result, and the vagueness and remoteness of any future satisfaction of their just hopes.

But little reflection is needed to appreciate the gravity of this situation, and the resentments and resistance of the Army against it soon broke out into the tone and attitude of the menace of armed remonstrance and military defiance. The Commander-in-chief, in a letter to the Governor of Virginia, thus speaks of the temper and the danger which this state of things had developed:

> Although a firm reliance on the integrity of Congress, and a belief that the public would finally do justice to all its servants, and give an indisputable security for the payment of the half-pay of the officers, had kept them, amid a variety of sufferings, tolerably quiet and contented for two or three years past; yet the total want of pay, the little prospect of receiving any from the unpromising state of the public finances, and the absolute aversion of the States to establish

any Continental funds for the payment of the debt due the Army, did, at the close of the last campaign, excite greater discontent and threaten more serious and alarming consequences than is easy for me to describe or for you to conceive.

We may be sure, then, that when these calm words of Washington estimate the difficulty and danger as incapable of exaggeration, the peril of the country was indeed alarming. The crisis had come for which neither the Congress, the States, nor the people were prepared. It had come as a shock, because the processes, the influences, the natural sentiments leading to it had been silent, gradual, and unnoticed. Yet the accumulated neglects, imbecilities, and presumptions on the part of an imperfect Government, the accumulating sufferings, grievances, indignities, and resentments on the part of the Army, the griefs for the past and the despairs of the future, had proved too much for the temper, the forbearance, and the duty of these faithful, these veteran, these patriotic citizen soldiers. The Government whose call they had obeyed, whose service they had fulfilled through poverty and hunger and wounds, whose cause they had maintained, whose honor, whose safety, whose triumph they had made secure, was unable or unwilling to keep the engagements it had made in the past, was careless or incompetent as to any provision for their future. The people which they expected to be grateful was studying how to escape the obligation to be just. The chief share in the enjoyment of the advantages of a glorious and prosperous peace, which a generous consent should have assigned to those who had borne the chief brunt and burden of the war, was to be withheld from them, and humiliation and penury, embittered by pity and charity, were to be their inglorious fate.

Against this their intelligence, their spirit, their pride, all that had made them the Army of Independence, the glory and defense of their country, rebelled. An eloquent, a passionate, a resolute expression of the thoughts and feelings

that stirred in the breasts of all was circulated among the officers, and was accompanied by a summons to meet at once for the consideration of their wrongs and the assertion of their power and their right to redress them. These appeals bore no name, nor did they need any personal authority to command and quicken sentiments and purposes which were already formed and waited only to be combined; the deliberations thus invited were to conduct to a conclusive and peremptory determination to confront the Congress with the alternative of promptly meeting the demands of the Army, or beholding them refuse to lay down their arms or surrender their organization in case of a declaration of peace, or decline the further defense of the country in case hostilities should be renewed. "Tell them"—was the bold suggestion how the Army should deal with Congress in this dreadful issue between them—"tell them that, though you were the first, and would wish to be the last, to encounter danger; though despair itself can never drive you into dishonor, it may drive you from the field; that the wound, often irritated and never healed, may at length become incurable, and that the slightest mark of indignity from Congress now must operate like the grave, and part you forever; that in any political event the Army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing shall separate you from your arms but death; if war, that courting the auspices and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some unsettled country, smile in your turn, and 'mock when' their 'fear cometh.'"

Again, my countrymen, what was there to breast this sudden flood of "mutiny and rage?" What to still this storm? What to stay this rising conflict between the civil and military arms of the Government? What, indeed, but the name, the fame, the power, the character of Washington? With instant decision he set aside the anonymous call for the meeting, convoked the assembly for a day appointed by himself, and prescribed its constitution, its duty, and its

method of proceedings. He attended and addressed it himself, mastered it by the force of his reasons, the earnestness of his expostulations, the authority of his presence. The united voice of the assembled officers was but the echo of the wisdom, the patriotism, the all-enduring obedience of the great citizen, the overwhelming authority of the great commander. And thus the illustrious leader suppressed the military revolt against the supremacy of the civil government as swiftly and as surely as he had overthrown the scheme to subvert its frame.

For the rest, these great events passed, these great dangers escaped, these admirable and prosperous interpositions of the personal power of Washington saving the falling supremacy of the civil authorities and subduing the restless spirit of the Army, the course of things till the final disbandment of the troops, till these Headquarters and these cantonments were all deserted, were marked by no further commotions. In this interval the Commander-in-chief penned his Address to the Governors of the States, in which he spoke to them, and through them to the Legislatures and the people, in far-seeing, far-reaching counsels of wisdom and duty, "as one having authority." On this very day one hundred years ago Congress issued a proclamation disbanding all the armies, and Washington, from Princeton, under date of November 2, 1783, put forth his "Farewell Address to the Armies of the United States."

These two remarkable papers embraced within their counsels, their exhortations, their instructions, their warnings, and their benedictions, the citizens and the soldiers of the whole country. They were at once the evidence and the annunciation that the great work of Independence was accomplished and the Nation was established. No formal proclamation, no authentic acts of government, could carry the weight, could receive the attention, could pervade the public mind, could animate the hearts, could stimulate the conscience, could control the conduct of the people, passing

from the wilderness into their promised land, as did these personal words of their great leader. He stood, he was to stand, upon the level of common citizenship with themselves. But it was a citizenship which had been built up, and was to endure as a crown of glory to a whole people, and an inheritance never to perish till they had lost the virtues illustrated and inculcated by Washington.

The interest, the reverence, that we feel, as we recall these great transactions, as we stand upon the spot where they were enacted, center upon Washington. Great everywhere and at all times, the part played upon this field in these closing months of the Revolution was not less conspicuous nor complete in its greatness than any manifestation of his life. Had these events closed his public service; had he then forever retired from the great theater of action and renown; had he never filled out our admiration and our gratitude by the eight years of private life and the eight years of the Chief Magistracy which followed the surrender of his military command; if his great presence in the framing of the Constitution and in the guidance of the nation by high statesmanship and pure administration—if all this had been wanting to the full splendor of his fame, if he stood to his countrymen in their memory as he stood upon this very spot one hundred years ago, his face would have shone to all this people as did the face of Moses to the children of Israel when he delivered the Tables of the Law.

And now, after a hundred years of marvelous fortunes and crowded experiences, we confront the days and the works and the men of the first age of the Republic. Three wars have broken the peace here proclaimed: The War for Neutrality, to complete our independence, by establishing our right to be at peace, though other Powers sought to draw us into their wars; the War for Boundary, which pushed our limits to the Pacific, and rounded our territory; the War of the Constitution, which established for this people that, for them and forever, "Liberty and Union are one and in-

separable." These rolling years have shown growth—forever growth; and strength—increasing strength; and wealth and numbers ever expanding; while intelligence, freedom, art, culture, and religion have pervaded and ennobled all this material greatness. Wide, however, as is our land and vast our population to-day, these are not the limits to the name, the fame, the power of the life and character of Washington. If it could be imagined that this nation, rent by disastrous feuds, broken in its unity, should ever present the miserable spectacle of the undefiled garments of his fame parted among his countrymen, while for the seamless vesture of his virtue they cast lots—if this unutterable shame, if this immeasurable crime, should overtake this land and this people, be sure that no spot in the wide world is inhospitable to his glory, and no people in it but rejoice in the influence of his power and his virtue.

If the great statesman and orator, Mr. Fox, could, in the British Parliament, exalt the character of Washington as that "illustrious man, deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind; before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the potentates of Europe become little and contemptible;" if the famous eloquence of Erskine could speak of him "as the only human being for whom he felt an awful reverence;" if the political philosophy of Brougham prescribed it as "the duty of the historian and sage of all nations to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man;" if he asserted that "until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington;" if our own great statesmen and orators join in this acclaim,

Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes,

let his countrymen with one voice accept and cherish this splendid possession, and exalt and perpetuate it now and forever.

THE LONG DRAMA—FROM '76 TO '83.

By Wallace Bruce.

With banners bright, with roll of drums,
With pride and pomp and civic state
A nation, born of courage, comes
The closing act to celebrate.

We've traced the drama, page by page,
From Lexington to Yorktown field:
The curtain drops upon the stage,
The century's book to-day is sealed.

A cycle grand—with wonders fraught
That triumph over time and space—
In woven steel its dreams are wrought,
The nations whisper face to face.

But in the proud and onward march
We halt an hour for dress parade,
Remembering that fair freedom's arch
Springs from the base our fathers laid.

With cheeks aglow with patriot fire
They pass in long review again,
We grasp the hand of noble sire
Who made *two words* of "noblemen."

In silence now the tattered band—
Heroes in homespun worn and gray—
Around the old Headquarters stand
As in that dark, uncertain day.

That low-roofed dwelling shelters still
The phantom tenants of the past;
Each garret beam, each oaken sill
Treasures and holds their memories fast.

Ay, humble walls! the manger-birth
To emphasize this truth was given:
The noblest deeds are nearest earth,
The lowliest roofs are nearest heaven.

We hear the anthem once again,
"No king but God!" to guide our way—
Like that of old, "Good will to men"—
Unto the shrine where freedom lay.

One window looking toward the east,
Seven doors wide open every side;
That room revered proclaims at least
An invitation free and wide.

Wayne, Putnam, Knox, and Heath are there,
Steuben, proud Prussia's honored son,
Brave La Fayette from France the fair,
And, chief of all, our Washington.

Serene and calm in peril's hour,
An honest man without pretense,
He stands supreme to teach the power
And brilliancy of common sense.

Alike disdaining fraud and art,
He blended love with stern command;
He bore his country in his heart,
He held his army by the hand.

Hush, carping critic! read aright
The record of his fair renown;
A leader by diviner right
Than he who wore the British crown.

With silvered locks and eyes grown dim,
As victory's sun proclaimed the morn,
He pushed aside the diadem
With stern rebuke and patriot scorn.

He quells the half-paid mutineers,
And binds them closer to the cause;
His presence turns their wrath to tears,
Their muttered threats to loud applause.

The Great Republic had its birth
That hour beneath the Army's wing,
Whose leader taught by native worth
The man is grander than the king.

The stars on that bright azure field,
  Which proudly wave o'er land and sea,
Were fitly taken from his shield
  To be our common heraldry.

We need no trappings worn and old,
  No courtly lineage to invoke,
No tinseled plate, but solid gold,
  No thin veneer, but heart of oak.

No aping after foreign ways
  Becomes a son of noble sire;
Columbia wins the sweetest praise
  When clad in simple, plain attire.

In science, poesy, and art,
  We ask the best the world can give;
We feel the throb of Britain's heart,
  And will while Burns and Shakespeare live.

But oh! the nation is too great
  To borrow emptiness and pride;
The queenly Hudson wears in state
  Her robes with native pigments dyed.

October lifts with colors bright
  Its mountain canvas to the sky;
The crimson trees, aglow with light,
  Unto our banners wave reply.

Like Horeb's bush, the leaves repeat
  From lips of flame with glory crowned:
"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet,
  The place they trod is holy ground."

O fairest stream beneath the sun!
  Thy Highland portal was the key,
Which force and treason well-nigh won,
  Like that of famed Thermopylæ.

That Ridge along our eastern coast,
  From Carolina to the Sound,
Opposed its front to England's host,
  And heroes at each pass were found.

A vast primeval palisade,
With bastions bold and wooded crest,
A bulwark strong, by nature made,
To guard the valley of the West.

Along its heights the beacons gleamed,
It formed the nation's battle-line,
Firm as the rocks and cliffs, where dreamed
The soldier-seers of Palestine.

These hills shall keep their memory sure;
The blocks we rear shall fall away;
The mountain fastnesses endure,
And speak their glorious deeds for aye.

And oh! while morning's golden urn
Pours amber light o'er purple brim,
And rosy peaks, like rubies, burn
Around the emerald valley's rim;

So long preserve our hearth-stone warm!
Our reverence, O God, increase!
And let the glad centennials form
One long Millennial of Peace.

DESIGN OF THE MONUMENT.

In the selection of a design for the monument the Joint Select Committee encountered many difficulties.

It was hardly possible to have the monument erected in time for the Centennial Celebration, but it was hoped that the plan at least might be agreed upon and the corner-stone laid. With this object in view the Secretary of War, at the request of the committee, at once caused an advertisement to be duly published, inviting proposals for a design. In response, several designs were submitted, but Congress had in the mean while adjourned, and the members of the Joint Select Committee had scattered to their respective homes.

In pursuance of a call issued by the chairman, the Executive Committee met at the residence of Mr. Beach, at Cornwall, New York, on September 7, 1883.

Present: Senators Bayard, Miller, and Hawley, and Representatives Ketcham, Townsend, and Beach.

The plans, bids, etc., forwarded by the Secretary of War were opened and examined.

There were also present, of the Newburgh Committee of Five, its chairman, Hon. Peter Ward, Mayor of the city; Hon. Joel T. Headley, Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, Hon. John J. S. McCroskery, and Dr. R. V. K. Montfort, its secretary.

After listening to the remarks of the Newburgh representatives, the committee went into executive session.

It was decided that, before coming to a conclusion, an inspection of the grounds about the Headquarters would be advisable. The committee thereupon proceeded in carriages to Newburgh.

Having examined the grounds and surroundings at Headquarters, the committee re-assembled in the room once occupied by Alexander Hamilton.

Senator Bayard moved that the committee approve of a monolithic obelisk for the Newburgh Monument at Washington's Headquarters, of the proportions and measurements and of light-colored and fine-grained granite, as required by the Secretary of War in his specifications to bidders, the obelisk to be the largest obtainable for the money in hand, and to possess the requisite qualifications. Adopted.

Mr. Beach then moved that the matter of inscriptions be deferred to a future meeting of the committee; which motion was adopted.

The committee thereupon adjourned.

The money at the disposal of the Secretary of War for the erection of the monument was not adequate to excite competition among artists of established reputation. With a single exception, none of the bidders were artists or sculptors whose previous efforts would afford a reasonable guaranty that their plans, when wrought into execution, would be either creditable to themselves or satisfactory to the public. For this reason the Executive Committee decided in favor of an obelisk. The decision of the committee was criticised severely in the public press, and was in apparent opposition to the wishes of the residents of the city of Newburgh. The Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, at a meeting

held on October 26, 1883, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, the erection of an obelisk upon the Headquarters grounds would be incongruous and inartistic; and the Hon. Lewis Beach is earnestly urged by this Board to press upon the committee of which he is chairman, and which is in charge of the contemplated National and State memorial, the adoption of some design for a monument more in accordance with propriety and public taste and opinion.

The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, at a meeting held in the city of Newburgh, on Friday evening, February 22, 1884, adopted a resolution, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this society, the proposed centennial memorial to be erected at Washington's Headquarters, in Newburgh, should be in the form of a statue, with Washington either as the sole or principal figure; and that it should be designed by an American artist of national reputation, and should be erected for the purpose of showing a nation's regard for the devoted patriotism and domestic virtues of the illustrious commander, statesman, and citizen, as here developed at the close of the Revolution, and that it should be so placed as to awaken increased interest and regard for the picturesque stone house, now consecrated by so many memories of the past.

The Hon. Benson J. Lossing, the historian, sent a letter to the committee, from which the following extract is made:

The erection of a shaft or other monument of marble or granite is only an imitation of the rude commemorative structures of barbaric nations—a cairn—a mere "heap of stones" that tell you nothing without an inscription, which time and the elements will efface. * * * Let us have a Christian statue; not a heathen "heap of stones."

The Newburgh Committee of Five also held a meeting on September 18, 1883, at which the following motion was adopted:

> On motion, Mr. Beach is requested to use his influence to induce the Joint Congressional Committee to adopt some other form than the obelisk, in deference to the manifest judgment of the public, as expressed by the press and the judgment of this committee.

At a meeting of the Joint Select Committee on the Newburgh Monument, held at the rooms of Mr. Beach, in Washington, on the evening of May 26, 1884, the following members were present: Senators Bayard, Miller, Hawley, and Hill; Representatives Ranney, Curtin, Ellis, Ketcham, and Beach.

Mr. Beach requested Mr. Hawley to preside.

Mr. Beach then called attention to the previous action of the Executive Committee in recommending an obelisk, and stated that an obelisk had been severely criticised by the press, and was objectionable to the residents of Newburgh. He read resolutions passed by the local Committee of Five, the Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, and the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. He also gave extracts from a letter written by the Hon. Benson J. Lossing, which were, alike with the resolutions, adverse to an obelisk. He then stated that he had called the full committee together for the purpose of reconsidering the action of the Executive Committee, and he trusted that such reconsideration would be had, in view of the popular demand.

After some time spent in an interchange of views, it was moved by Senator Hill that artists of well-established reputation be consulted and requested to submit designs.

Mr. Ranney proposed, as an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed, with full power to consult with the

Secretary of War and secure and adopt an artistic design for the monument.

The amendment of Mr. Ranney was thereupon put and carried.

Senators Bayard and Hawley and Representative Beach were thereupon appointed such subcommittee.

The subcommittee thereafter met and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the execution of the duty devolved upon them by the joint resolution of Congress entitled "Joint resolution concerning the erection of a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, New York," approved March 3, 1883, this committee hereby recommends that the sum of $750, part of the sum appropriated, should be expended in equal sums in furtherance of the work by the Secretary of War in procuring from the artists hereinafter named sketches and plans suggestive of the memorial structure contemplated by the joint resolution, in order that this committee may be properly instructed in relation thereto; and that, in order to inform the artists of the scale of expenditure involved, a copy of the joint resolution and a statement of the amount appropriated thereby and the sum of money deposited by the State of New York for the same object, shall be communicated to them.

Names of artists: Augustus St. Gaudens, Launt Thompson, William R. O'Donovan, H. K. Bushe Brown, J. Q. A. Ward.

In pursuance of this resolution the Secretary of War invited the artists in question to furnish designs.

Augustus St. Gaudens and Launt Thompson declined to supply designs, while the other three sent in designs.

The plans submitted by J. Q. A. Ward, H. K. Bushe Brown, and William R. O'Donovan severally possessed very marked merit, but they failed to impress the committee with being just what was required for the particular monument at the particular place in question.

Upon this point the committee, after much reflection, had come to the conclusion that the most appropriate monument to carry out the spirit of the joint resolution would be a structure of rude but imposing nature, built of the native stone. Such a structure would typify the rugged simplicity of the times and personages it was intended to commemorate.

In addition to this, the site of the proposed monument afforded an opportunity for distant display, which could not well be ignored. The grounds are on a bluff overlooking the river, and in full view of travelers on the cars and passing steam-boats. The monument therefore should be of sufficient proportions to attract the eye of the millions who annually pass up and down the river.

Another fact to which the attention of the committee was called was that these Headquarters are visited every year by thousands of excursionists from the city of New York and tourists from all parts of the world. A very natural, and probably the first, impulse of strangers visiting a monument is to ascend it, and for this reason the committee was of opinion that if the structure to be erected could be surmounted by an accessible outlook it would be a very desirable feature.

Another conclusion to which the committee was forced at an early date was that the amount appropriated for the monument was entirely inadequate to secure an imposing work of art. It was therefore thought best to devote the appropriation to the erection of a structure which could be used hereafter as a receptacle for such artistic productions, in the shape of tablets and statues, as future generations might provide.

Impressed with these views, the committee commissioned Mr. Maurice J. Power, of New York, who has had a wide experience and great success in monumental structures, to prepare a design. Mr. Power called to his aid Mr. John H. Duncan, of New York, artist and architect.

The design prepared by Mr. Duncan and adopted by the committee represents a Tower of Victory, built of native stone, of a rectangular form. The dimensions or ground lines are 37 by 32 feet, with a total height of 53 feet.

Four large archways open into the atrium, one on each side.

In the center of the atrium, upon a polished pedestal of red granite, will stand a life-size bronze statue of Washington, modeled by the sculptor O'Donovan.

From the ground floor two commodious circular staircases (one for ascent and the other for descent) lead to a belvedere, or open outlook, capable of holding over three hundred persons.

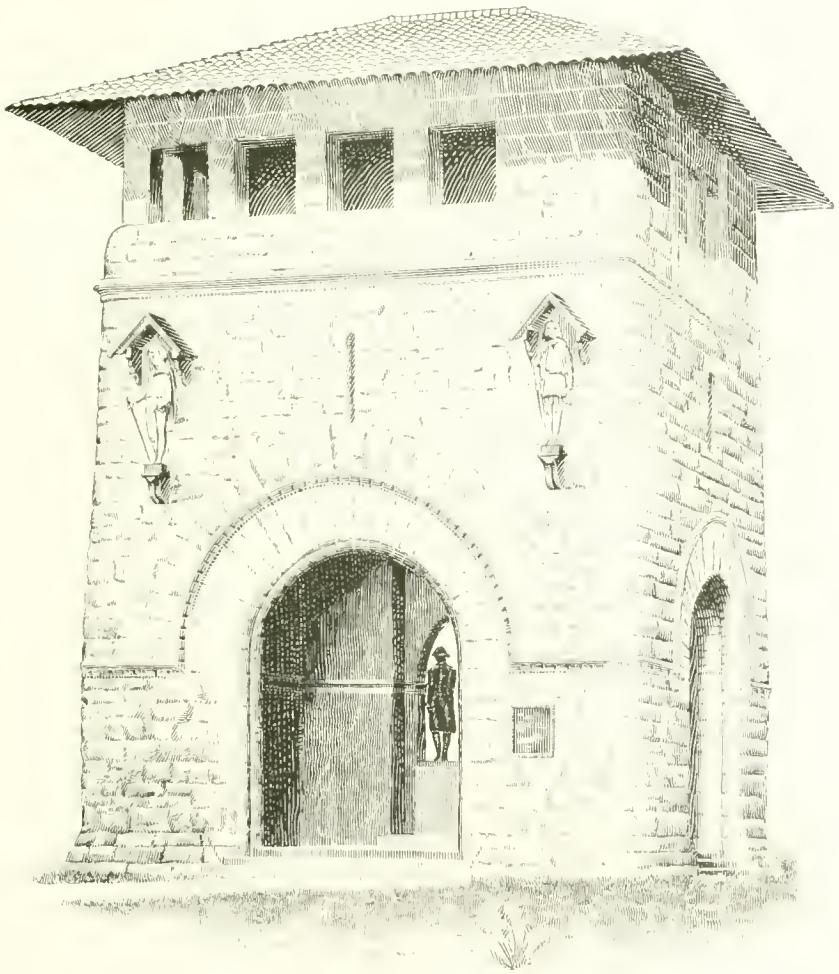
The view from the belvedere will prove a very attractive feature to the thousands of strangers who visit these Headquarters every year. It embraces a broad expanse of river and mountain scenery, with outlying valleys. North and South Beacon, upon whose towering tops the signal fires were lit during the Revolution, are directly in front, whilst to the right will be seen the Northern Gate to the Highlands and West Point in the distance.

The belvedere will be surmounted by an iron and tile roof, affording protection from sun and rain. The roof will be supported by thirteen massive columns, upon which the shields of the thirteen original States may be eventually placed.

The interior walls are to be provided with recesses for the reception of bas-reliefs and medallions, which can be supplied in the future.

The exterior walls will be furnished with four niches, two on the river side and two on the west side. These are intended to receive bronze figures of an allegorical character or statues of Washington's four favorite generals.

A tablet will be set on the exterior west wall, with such commemorative inscriptions as may hereafter be agreed upon.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT NEWBURGH.

APPENDIX.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a report upon the present condition of the Monument at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 25, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with the following resolution of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the report of Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, in charge of public buildings and grounds in this city, in reference to the present condition of the Monument at Washington's Headquarters in the city of Newburgh, New York:

MAY 23, 1888.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit to this House copies of all reports made to him by the Engineers of the War Department, or others, relating to the present condition of the work on the Monument at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, State of New York, and any other information relating to the same in possession of his Department, together with any recommendation he may deem proper to make in relation to the completeness thereof according to the plans adopted therefor by the Joint Committee of the Senate of the United States and this House.

This monument was constructed in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress approved March 3, 1883, which provides as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections two and three of the joint resolution of Congress approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column and to aid in defraying the expenses at the centennial celebration to be held at that city in the year eighteen hundred and

eighty three, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of a suitable monument or column on the grounds belonging to the State of New York and known as Washington's Headquarters, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which occurred at Newburgh and vicinity during the war of the Revolution: *Provided*, That the design for said monument or column, with the inscriptions and emblems to be placed thereon, shall be subject to the approval and adoption of the Joint Select Committee directed to be appointed by the joint resolution to which this is an amendment: *And provided further*, That no part of the said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be used in defraying the expenses of said centennial celebration."

The joint resolution of July 1, 1882, which was amended, provided—

> That a Joint Select Committee be created, to consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and eight Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Various plans were submitted to this committee, and on June 5, 1886, Hon. T. F. Bayard and Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, composing a subcommittee, in pursuance of power delegated to them by the Joint Select Committee, selected the plan submitted by Mr. M. J. Power, of New York. A contract was made between the United States and Mr. Power on June 25, 1886, and work commenced in the summer of that year and practically completed by the last of December, 1887.

Upon the original plan, signed by the subcommittee, there are sketches of statues resting upon projections on the exterior of the monument, and the specifications of the original contract state—

> There will be four niches on exterior of monument to receive statues of a decorative nature, but these statues do not form a part of the contract.

It is to be presumed therefore that it was the intention of the Joint Committee to include these statues in the plan that met its approval, and that the statues were omitted because the money available was not sufficient to procure them. A copy of the plan is inclosed.

For the protection of the interior of the structure, bronze gates at the four entrances have been suggested, although there appears to

have been no provision for them in the original plans and specifications.

The officer in charge, Col. John M. Wilson, has recommended that a watchman be employed by the United States to take care of the monument.

The estimates, which are submitted for the consideration of Congress, are as follows:

Four bronze statues, at $5,000 each	$20,000
Four bronze gates, at $3,000 each	12,000
Salary of watchman for one year	500
	32,500

It will be observed that of the above only the statues were included in the original plan; but the bronze gates at the entrances to the monument and the attendance of a watchman are necessary for the protection and care of the whole structure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Report of Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 18

Mr. SECRETARY: I have the honor to report that the Monument at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York, constructed under contract dated June 25, 1886, by Mr. M. J. Power, of New York City, has been completed and accepted.

This work was commenced in the summer of 1886, and the foundation was completed about the middle of October of that year. By direction of the Secretary of War I relieved Col. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, of the charge of the work October 20, 1886, operations for the season being then suspended.

Work was renewed May 3, 1887, and, with the exception of a few minor details, was satisfactorily completed on December 31, 1887.

The building is rectangular in plan, and measures 30 by 24 feet on the interior, 37 by 31 feet on the exterior, 46 feet from foundation to top of masonry work, and 53 feet to the top of roof.

The upper portion, or belvedere, has openings on all sides, and is reached by two spiral stair-ways, the height from floor to floor being 33¾ feet.

Foundation.—The foundation of the building and pedestal are of concrete, made of one part Rosendale cement, one of sand, and two of broken stone.

Masonry.—The masonry is rock-faced broken ashlar work, set in mortar made of one part Rosendale cement and one part of sand; the stone for the most part was obtained from a quarry near Newburgh, and is of a hard limestone nature and a bluish color; it is seamy in character, and there was much difficulty in obtaining jamb and arch-cut stones.

The stones for the sills, piers, and lintels were obtained from a quarry near Albany. They are a little lighter in color, but of much better quality than those from the Newburgh quarry.

The work is well and solidly built, and contains about 427 cubic yards of stone.

Brick-work.—The interior of the building is finished with Perth Amboy terra-cotta brick, set in struck joints; the mortar is of one part Portland cement and one part sand, with a small quantity of lime to prevent cement setting too quickly; the brick below the belvedere floor are 12 by 4 by 1½ inches; those in the belvedere and floor arches are 8 by 4 by 2½ inches.

The brick-work contains about 68 cubic yards, well bonded to the stone-work by iron anchors.

White Indiana sandstone.—The ornamental bands that extend around the building and arches and the brackets and hoods on the east and west fronts are of white Indiana sandstone; the stone are good and sound and workmanship excellent.

Bluestone flagging.—The floor of the belvedere is finished with bluestone flags, each 6 feet square and 4 inches thick; they are set in Portland cement on a bed of concrete; the stone are of excellent quality.

Granite.—The steps at the four entrances and the 9-inch border around the interior of the building and around the base of the pedes-

tal are of Concord, New Hampshire, granite; the base stone of the pedestal is of Quincy, Massachusetts, granite.

Tile roofing.—The roof is of Akron, Ohio, salt-glazed corrugated tile; those on the ridge and hips are semicircular in cross-section, and each tile is fastened to the iron roof work with two copper wirings; the hip and ridge tile are set and pointed with Portland cement.

Ground floor.—The ground floor, which consists of a bed of broken stone 10 inches deep, covered with 6 inches of concrete, is finished with a paving of cobble-stone set in Portland cement and sand, the spaces between the stones being flushed with Portland cement grouting.

Pedestal.—The pedestal on which the statue stands is of red and gray polished granite, from St. John, New Brunswick; it is 4 feet 3 inches high, 3 feet 1 inch square at base, and 2 feet 8 inches square at top; the corners at the base are rounded, and bronze crabs are placed under them.

Iron-work.—The floor beams, roof frame, channel bars, and railings are of wrought iron; the 15-inch floor beams weigh 200 pounds to the yard; the ridge and hips of roof are 9-inch beams, weighing 69 pounds to the yard, and the rafters are 6-inch beams, weighing 40 pounds to the yard; the roof frame rests on shoes bolted to the stone-work.

There are two circular stair-cases extending from the ground floor to the belvedere; these are secured to wrought-iron supports built into the masonry; the strings for stairs, treads, risers, and platforms are of cast-iron.

All of the iron received two coats of red-lead and three coats of dark olive-green paint.

Bronze-work.—The statue, tablet, crab wedges, and bolts are of bronze, made of 90 parts copper, 7 of tin, and 3 of zinc; the statue is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and represents General Washington in the position of "return saber," the saber having just been driven home and the hand resting on the hilt; it stands upon an ornamental plinth 10 inches high, and is anchored by two bolts to the pedestal; the crab wedges are bolted to the base stone.

The tablet containing the inscription prepared by the Congressional Committee is anchored into the masonry on the east front by four bolts.

The bronze-work weighs about 1,200 pounds.

The workmanship of the whole Monument is excellent, and the contract has been completed to my satisfaction. The total cost of the work, including advertising, plans, supervision, etc., has been $35,000. Before the Monument can be called complete, however, there should be statues placed upon the four brackets on the east and west fronts; bronze gates should be erected at the four entrances, and a bronze railing around the statue and pedestal, to protect them from the vandalism of relic-hunters.

It is estimated that the cost of the work suggested would be as follows:

Four bronze statues, at $5,000 each	$20,000
Four bronze gates, at $3,000 each	12,000
A bronze railing, with four granite posts, around the statue and pedestal	3,700

It is recommended that an appropriation for the railing be immediately requested of Congress; the other two items of the statues and the gates are respectfully suggested for the consideration of the Secretary of War. The railing is necessary for the protection of the statue from vandalism, and its immediate construction is very desirable. Bronze is suggested as more suitable than iron in so prominent a structure.

I respectfully invite attention to the fact that steps should be taken for the protection of this valuable and interesting monument. Upon its transfer to the United States the contractor's watchman was withdrawn, and had it not been for the courtesy of the Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York, which directed its watchman to assume charge of the work, it would have been left to the mercy of relic-hunters. The Board of Trustees has placed wooden gates at the entrances, and has agreed to continue the temporary charge until Congress provides a watchman.

I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this matter and an estimate submitted for the salary of a watchman at an annual compensation of $500; possibly arrangements could be made with the Board of Trustees of the Headquarters whereby its watchman would continue in charge by paying him a small annual salary in addition to that received from the Newburgh Board.

In conclusion, I desire to commend to the Secretary of War Corporal Martin O'Connor, of Company E, Battalion of Engineers, who has acted as United States inspector of this work for the past eight months, and who, in the discharge of his official duties, has displayed zeal, intelligence, skill, and energy

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

Extract from Appropriation Bill, Fiftieth Congress, First Session.

For the completion of the monument at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, New York, and of the statues thereon, according to the plans adopted by the joint select committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, under joint resolution of the two Houses, and for gates therein, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, contained in Executive Document numbered three hundred and thirty-six, Fiftieth Congress, first session, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, thirty-two thousand dollars.

H. Mis. 601——8

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